The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 11th October 1870, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Colombo	17
„ Carwar	12	„ Galle	18
„ Mangalore	13	„ Negapatam	21
„ Cannanore	14	„ Madras	24
„ Calicut	14	„ Coconada	26
„ Beypore	14	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Cochin	15	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Gopalpore	28
		Arrive Calcutta	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 10th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Hog Island.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz.:—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅝ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 1st October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRAEMAR, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Griffiths will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

Bombay, 5th October 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship VICTORIA CROSS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cowie will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,

Agents ship Victoria Cross.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 16th October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Babot, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 14th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels, employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,

8th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 13th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,

6th October 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, a First-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Stoddart, a pair of handsome gilt Pier Glasses in richly gilt Frames, plated Argand Chandeliers, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe:—The same comprises rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, toast rack, a mahogany case containing handsome plated dessert knives and forks, best cutlery by Mapin Brothers, a double-barrelled gun by E. M. Reilly and Co.; handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces for 12 persons, round ditto for 8 ditto, side board, dumb waiters, teapoys, dining-room chairs, screens, circular, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and half-backed sofas, chiffoniers, music stand, a first-rate full toned rosewood grand square piano by Stoddart, handsome plated double and single light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, fourpost bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder:—

44 square logs of 1st class Moulmain Teak Timber.			
6 round	ditto	ditto	ditto.
148 square ditto 2nd class		ditto	ditto

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, a large number of surgical and other instruments of various descriptions, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Jamadar Uwadbin Oomarbin Uwad Ulghahatee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hadjee Seedick Hajee Oosman, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th October, at 3 P.M.

Lot No 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Naudavee Street, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side thereof in the Bhooleshwer Division, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 56, and standing partly on the fazandaree ground belonging to Jehangeer Bazunjee and partly on the ground belonging to the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and containing by admeasurement 172 6/9 square yards, being 74 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the charitable vacant ground of Mahomedans, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Memon Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street on the west side thereof in the Boleshwer Division, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and standing on the fazandaree ground belonging to Manockjee Jeenajee, Parsee, and being 75 feet and 6 inches in length and 28 feet in breadth, and containing by admeasurement 234 8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Saboo Essack.

On THURSDAY, the 27th October, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 3.—All that right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of Government ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Doorga Deeree Street, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3043, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage and house of Memon Esmail Beg and the house of Parsee Nesserwanjee Heerjeebhoy, on or towards the west by a passage and house of Marwaree Jetha Roopa, on or towards the north by a passage called Doorga Street and house of Jaffer Shaw Fuckeer, and on or towards the south by Doorga Deeree Street.

On FRIDAY, the 28th October, at 3 P.M.

All that right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square Burgas, be the same little more or less, and subject to the payment of ground rent called Focca Foras annually Rs. 1-9-5, standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Antoba under No. 126 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road leading to Wuddalla and bhatt ground of Dhuba Rama, on or towards the west and north by the vacant ground of the Government, and on or towards the south by the bhatt ground of Paulo Pascoal de Souza.

On the same day at 4 P.M.

All the right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry, containing by admeasurement 65½ Burgas, be the same little more or less, and subject to the payment of ground rent called Focca Foras annually annas twelve and pies nine, standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Antoba under No 126, of Wuddalla village, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the road leading to Wuddalla and bhatt ground of Dhaba Rama, on the west and north by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P. M.

All right, title, and interest possessed by the Said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of Focca ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, subject to the payment of seven Adolees rent under No. 142, of Wuddalla village, and bounded as follows, on the east by the public road leading to Wuddalla, on the west and south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on the north by the Government ground.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorn, with a pair of fast fleabitten Arab horses and best silver mounted harness; both horses go remarkably well in single and double harness.

One handsome English-built serviceable Hansom, with a strong Australian Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th October 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at CHAMBARWADA, and now called Israel Mohulla Cross Lane.—On MONDAY, the 10th October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Khoja Fazel Bulwany, the mortgagor, all that right, title, and interest in and to the piece of Government GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and two chawls or ranges of buildings adjoining thereto, situate, lying, and being and fronting on the east side of Chambarwada and now called Israel Mohulla Cross Lane, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,015, assessed under No. 30, containing by admeasurement 289 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the said Chambarwadda or Israel Mohulla, on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Rubin bin Bunnajee Belasker, on or towards the north by the property of Aaron Bapoojee Mistry, and on or towards the south by the property of Bapoo Bhat Bhurra and partly by the property of Israel Dawood Yalooqie.

HEERALALL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

VALUABLE CARRIAGE, HORSES, AND SADDLERY, &c., WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, at 4 o'clock P.M., precisely:—

The undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Major P. Hodgson, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., deceased, viz.:—

- One handsome open-carriage, with glass shutters, lamps, and pole, complete.
- One pair handsome carriage horses (one grey and one bay).
- One set of plated mounted carriage harness.
- One grey Arab parade horse.
- One black Arab Ladies' horse.
- One Infantry mounted Officers' saddle and bridle, complete.
- One Ladies' saddle and bridle, complete, both in excellent order.
- One set of English horse clothing, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 10th October 1870.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, on account and at the risk of Khimjee Bhuwan, by order of Hurjee Jeena, in his warehouse, near Colaba Company's Screws—

22 bales, 16⅔ candies, Bhownuggur Cotton, with selection.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKSHOP TOOLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Mazagon, a large quantity of Engineers', Blacksmiths', and Coppersmiths' tools, comprising Forges, Anvils, Iron Slabs, top and bottom Swages for Steam Hammer use, Withworth's Stocks Taps, and Dies, Mast's taps and chasers, a large assortment of valuable patterns, a complete set of Boilermakers' tools, and a complete set of Coppersmiths' tools.

Catalogues are being published, and will be had on application.

Bombay, 10th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RE WILLIAM MOYLAN, Deceased.—Probate of the Will with Copy exemplification of Probate of the last WILL and TESTAMENT, annexed, to the Estate of WILLIAM MOYLAN, formerly of Dublin, in Ireland, and late of Singapore, a Master Mariner, deceased, who died at Singapore on the 4th day of February 1870, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to AGNES MOYLAN, the Widow of the abovenamed deceased, now in Bombay, CREDITORS of said deceased are required to send in their Claims, and ALL PERSONS, indebted to the said Estate or having property of the deceased in their custody, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administratrix within one month from this date.—Dated this 6th October 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,

Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUCKER GOPALL HEERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to SHAH COOBARDASS BURRUCKCHUND, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the undermentioned PROPERTY, free from all incumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any claim or interest therein either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish to the undersigned, the purchaser, at 2nd Bhoiwada Street, House No. 39, near Bhooleshwur, particulars of such Claim within seven days from this date, and any person having claims who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof shall be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 8th day of October 1870.

SHAH COOBARDASS HURRUCKCHUND.

The following is the description of the PROPERTY above referred to:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Cammatteepoora Bazaar Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, Assessment No. 44, and Collector of Land Revenue No. 3226, and by admeasurement 216 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by Cammatteepoora Bazaar Street, west by house of Muneelal Maharaj, north by sweeper's passage, and south by public road called Camatteepoora Line.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES'

From the celebrated Distilleries of the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Heart Labelled) pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	27 0	30 0
Do. Do. The Travelling Bottle (a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use) per doz.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE COGNAC, a spirit very far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell and others, commonly sold at the same rates	24 0	27 0

Fresh shipments on sale by the sole Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification each	2 12	3 0
Do. do. per dozen	30 0	34 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE "MINERVA'

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

on the Wheeler-Wilson principle.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles, on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

CELEBRATED

PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, PARADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL. Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED until the 10th instant.

J. G. SMITH,

For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

FRERE LAND AND PEIR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at their Office, in Rampart Row, West, up to 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 10th October, proximo, for FILLING UP with EARTH and LEVELLING CERTAIN PORTIONS of the COMPANY'S GROUND, as shown in Plan and Specification, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenderers to state time in which they undertake to complete the work.

Persons desirous of tendering may obtain all further necessary information at the Office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person or persons whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the Tender.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for filling up and levelling ground." By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—FOR SALE, Ten Tons, in 72 Barrels, finest quality PLASTER of PARIS, in excellent condition.—Apply to

CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the right to EXCAVATE SAND from the foreshore of their Property situated at Revus Moria, Angria's Colaba, during the present season. Applications will be received up to 15th instant, and any further information given by the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Bombay, 7th October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of (4,000) FOUR THOUSAND BRASS (of 100 Cubic Feet) of ROAD METAL, to be delivered, as required, after the 1st January 1871, at the rate of 500 Brass per mensem.

Tenders are to be made on printed Forms, which can be had on application at this Office, and should be sent in on or before the 19th instant, 1870, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 1,500 BRASS of 100 Cubic Feet) of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sandstone is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sandstone is to be delivered, as required, after the 1st January 1871, at the rate of 200 Brass per mensem.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply should accompany the Tender.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms, which can be had on application at this Office, and are to be sent in on or before the 19th instant, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,

Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

CONTRACT for HAY.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1871.

The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the Town or at such other places as the Health Officer may direct.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 lbs and to include delivery.

Tenders must be on printed Forms, which are obtainable in the Office of the Health Officer.

Further information as to quantities to be delivered at each stable can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on the 15th October, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Depart., 5th October 1870.

CONTRACT for GRAIN and FODDER.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned GRAIN and FODDER to the Municipality during the year 1871:—

MUTT	GRAIN
BARLEY	BRAN
OATS	COTTON SEED
OOREED	LINSEED OIL CAKE.

The Grain and Fodder must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 lbs., and to include delivery.

Tenders must be on printed forms, which are obtainable in the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on the 15th October, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Dept., 5th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October, next, at one o'clock, for the SUPPLY of ONE or TWO SAILING VESSELS, of not less than one thousand tons burthen, for two months certain, or as much longer as they may be required, with 'tween decks laid for the conveyance of Troops and Stores, in the Indian Seas or as may be necessary to be discharged on the completion of the duty.

The vessels accepted will require to be docked (if ordered), ballasted, fitted, and ready for final survey on the 30th instant.

Ventilation to be cut and fitted, and such cabin and other fittings, &c., removed (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the owners.

Fittings, tanks, water and provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such tanks as may belong to the vessel should be made available for the reception of water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The expense attending stamp fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

The Agents for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The words "Tender for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October next, at one o'clock, for TWO STEAM VESSELS, each of a capacity sufficient to accommodate 400 European Troops or more (superficial space per man 9 feet) for two months certain, or such further period as they may be required for transport duties in the Indian, Arabian, and China Seas, in connection with the relief of Troops this season.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

Such quantities of Coal as may be on board the Vessels when engaged will be taken over by Government if of approved quality, and on the other hand any quantities remaining on board when the Vessels are discharged are to be taken by the Owners. The price of Coals in both cases is to be determined at a fair valuation.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, provisioned, and fitted and ready for final survey on the 30th October.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th September 1870.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY..........Elphinstone Circle.

POONA..........East Street.

CALCUTTA..........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 dos.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..........Quarts.

„ 4 „ ....Pints.

„ 12 „ ....Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,

1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
„ Ditto (our own Brand).	„	10 0	...
„ Chateau Larose (Do.)	„	14 0	...
BRANDIES—Hennessy, 3 Stars	„	30 0	...
„ Do. 2 do.	„	25 0	...
„ Do. 1 do.	„	21 0	...
„ Martell's	„	21 0	...
„ Denis Monnié	„	21 0	...
SHERRY—Chillingworth	„	25 0	...
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	„	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims	„	30 0	16 0
„ Moir and Chandon	„	30 0	16 0
„ Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux	„	28 0	...
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	„	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	„	15 8	...
ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils	„	26 0	...
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	„	12 0	6 8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	„	5 8	4 0
„ Alsopp's Pale Ale	„	5 0	3 4
„ Tennent's	„	5 0	3 4
PORTER—Guinness's	„	5 0	3 8
„ Tennent's	„	5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured).	„	15 0	8 0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	„	18	...
Do. (Nuits)	„	22	...
Do. (Pomard)	„	26	...
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	„	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	„	21	...
Do. Bois (very Old)	„	19	...
Do. Old	„	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,

1, Oak Lane, Fort. Sole Agents for Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—

Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	„ 34 per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	„ 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	„ 30 per 2 doz. pints.

STILL HOCKS:—

Laubenheimer	„ 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „
Marcobrunner	„ 24 „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule.	„ 45 „

CLARETS:—

St. Estéphe Médoc	„ 9 „
St. Emilion	„ 10 „
Chateau Bellevue	„ 14 „
Chateau de Frands	„ 16 „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Larose	„ 22 „
Chateau Margaux, 1865	„ 24 „

BRANDY:—

H. C. Balaresque	„ 22 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	„ 24 „
Blanchy Frères	„ 28 „

ITALIAN WINES:—

Sicilian Claret	„ 7 per doz.
„ Sherry (Marsala)	„ 12 „
Vino Monferrato	„ 8 „
Moscata	„ 14 „
Barbera	„ 14 „
Tokai	„ 14 „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „
Barolo	„ 14 „

BEER:—

Dreher's Vienna Beer, in 2 doz. cs.	„ 7½ „

OLIVE OIL:—

Genuine Italian	„ 8 „

LIQUERS, ABSINTHE, MAAGBITTER, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 27th July 1870

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:

44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;

BORDEAUX HOUSE:

PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 40. | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

FINE SPARKLING	Qts. Rs. 36	Pints Rs. 19-8
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup	„ 30	„ 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs.	40	Rs. 22 0
„ Moselle Do.		40	22 0
„ Do. Muscatel		36	19 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger		25	—
„ Hock Johannisberger		42	22 0
„ „ Marcobrunner		34	—
„ „ Forster Traminer		34	—
„ „ Rudesheimer		26	14 0
„ „ Hochheimer		23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

FRENCH WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs.	30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ „ Rauzan		25 0	14 0
„ „ Palmer		22 0	12 0
„ „ Larose		18 8	10 8
„ St. Julien		17 0	10 0
„ Cantenac		15 8	9 0
„ Medoc		13 8	—
„ Haut Sauternes		22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red		32 0	17 0
„ Nuits, Red		26 0	—
„ Macon, Red		21 0	—
„ Chablis, White		22 0	12 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
„ Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
„ Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
„ Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

J. & C. WHITES & Co.'s

UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash.	Credit.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry Wine for general family use per doz. Rs.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous dinner Wine per doz.	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. W.'s well known "White Seal" brand) a richly flavoured mellow Wine per doz.	28 0	31 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Major P. HODGSON, Officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regt. N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no Claims will be considered.

W. S. HEWETT, Lieut. Colonel,

President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,

POONA,

SHOLAPORE,

PANCHGUNNY,

KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the winding up of the GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY, Limited, under Act XIX of 1857.

In consequence of the resignation by Mr. DEENSHAW HORMUSJEE, the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the District of Ahmedabad by an Order, dated the 19th day of September 1870, to succeed him as OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR to the Guzerat Trading Company, Limited. Persons having any concern with the aforesaid Company are therefore hereby requested to address their Communications to him hereafter.

DADABHAI DEENSHAH, Official Liquidator,

Guzerat Trading Company, Limited.

Ahmedabad, 5th October 1870.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW, deceased, dated 3rd day of November 1834, wherein he bequeathed the whole of his PROPERTIES, ESTATES, &c., &c., &c., to us the undersigned, we do hereby inform and caution the public against purchasing the same or advancing any money thereon. The following are the properties:—

One dwelling-house situate in Todd Street, in the Fort of Bombay, and assessed No. 14 at present in the Municipal Books.

One pucka-built Stable, situate in Churneywaddy Cross Road, opposite the Parsee Punchat Nussakhana, outside the Town of Bombay, and assessed No. 39 at present in the Municipal Books.

One Garden or hilly place, situate at the village of Chimboor, called Dewane Salsette.

The above properties are bequeathed to us, except that Soonabhai has to receive her portion on the income or interest derived thereon till her life-time.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW,

ARDASEER RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW.

Bombay, 1st October 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.

La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz.:—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.

PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE WAR.

Just to hand by Mail Steamer,

CARTE DE VISITE SIZE

PORTRAITS OF THE STATESMEN, GENERALS, AND ADMIRALS.

French.	German.
The Emperor.	The King of Prussia.
The Prince Imperial.	The Queen Augusta of Prussia.
Duke de Grammont.	The Crown Prince Frederick William.
M. Ollivier.	Prince Frederick Charles
M. Benedetti.	Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.
Marshal Macmahon.	Von Bismarck.
Marshal Canrobert.	General Moltke.
Marshal Bazaine.	General Von Roon.
Marshal Randon.	General Manteuffel.
General Frossard.	General Steinmetz.
General Bataille.	General Vogel Von Falkenstein.
General Le Montmarie.	General Herwarth Von Bittenfeld.
General Changarnier.	General Von Alvensleben.
Major-General LeBœuf.	General Von Goeben.
General Montebello.	General Von Kirchbach.
General Montauban (Duke de Palikao).	General Count Stolberg.
General Deligny.	General Von Franseckl.
General Trochu.	General Von Bose.
General Bourbaki.	General Von Zastrow.
Admiral Bouet-de-Willaumez.	Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia.
Admiral Rigout de Genouilly.	Admiral Jackmann.
Admiral Jurien de la Gravière.	
Admiral La Roncière le Noury.	
Dr. Conneau.	

It is proposed to add several names to this List as the War progresses.

This series is the really only reliable and authentic Portraits; fresh supplies will be received by each Overland Steamer.

Price Re. 1 each for Cash; or Rs. 10 for dozen assorted.

SOUNDY & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GAZOGENE,

OR

DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED

DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders Twelve White-papered Powders Twelve Yellow-papered Powders	All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

For Cash only.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

	Rs
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut.	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	13
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
"Enlarged Secretaire," for Office use, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books	30
Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	90

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	2
Pen Racks do.	1	to	2
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers. small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	2
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	2

FINE ARTS.

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their Collection, comprising a splendid selection of

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Exquisitely tinted, from subject paintings of the old and modern Artists, coloured in exact imitation of the originals. These works are of the finest specimens procurable and are well worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.

	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	180
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	106
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	18
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE Cash price	20

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases over invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double action lock	30
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.

Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen each from	6
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	88
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegan Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 8.

Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Meerut.
McNeill, Lieutenant, 3rd Sind Horse, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 8.

Faulknor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry, on duty, to Belgaum.
Shedden, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty to Akolah.
Ripley, Major, 1st Punjab Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Ward, Quartermaster, 1st Regiment, on leave, to England.
Ellis, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Tufnell, Ensign, 39th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY DISTRICT ORDER.

Bombay, 8th October 1870.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S., Staff Assistant Surgeon Grose will proceed to Belgaum, travelling expeditiously at the public expense by steamer and dawk, for the purpose of taking charge of invalids about to be despatched to Bombay.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

1st Battalion 14th Foot.—Lieutenant R. G. F. Pigott to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lemon, promoted. Dated 19th September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

107th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Reid W. Davidson to be Lieutenant, vice Allen, admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 20th June 1870.

Ensign Walter Illingworth Haynes to be Lieutenant, vice Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart, admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 6th July 1870.

108th Foot.—Ensign Frederick Babington Peile to be Lieutenant, vice Faill, admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 23rd August 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain G. F. Blair to be Major, from the 14th of June 1870.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant D. A. Ogden to be Captain, from the 14th of May 1870.

Lieutenant A. Cook to be Captain, from the 16th of March 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

26th Native Infantry.—Captain H. McD. DeW. Douglas, Staff Corps, and attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Smith, on furlough. Dated 20th September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain and Local Major F. W. Stubbs, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant of Fort Attock, vice E. C. Delme Radcliffe, 88th Connaught Rangers, whose regiment is about to proceed to England. Dated 19th September 1870.

17th Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief permits Captain T. Dawes to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion to the rank of Captain. Dated 24th September 1870.

26th Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Captain A. B. Hepburn to retain the Quartermastership on promotion. Dated 20th September 1870.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st October 1870.

THE MUTINY ACT OF 1870.

The Mutiny Act of 1870, together with the Articles of War thereto annexed, having been received, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to promulgate the same, and to direct that from and after this date the said Act and Articles shall, under the provisions of the 102nd section of the said Mutiny Act, be in full force in India, and be proceeded under by all Courts Martial and Commanding Officers in the Indian command, until the 1st day of January 1872, or until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and with reference to G. O. No. 307 of 1867, the following officers, detailed for duty with their Regimental Depots, will proceed to England via Bombay during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

2-1st Foot. *Captain E. A. Stuart.
*Captain St. Geo. Gray.
*Lieutenant F. C. H. Brooke.
1-3rd Foot. Captain H. T. Halahan.
Lieutenant A. A. Barnard.
Lieutenant R. C. Maul.
1-5th Foot. Captain W. D. Legge.
Lieutenant W. Fitz A. Way.
1-11th Foot. Lieutenant C. S. Bailey.
*Lieutenant S. P. Astley.
2-19th Foot. *Captain B. Coclough.
*Lieutenant A. Roche.
*Lieutenant W. A. Burnett.
26th Foot. *Captain E. Turner.
*Captain G. J. Hamilton.
*Lieutenant C. W. Hemphill.
36th Foot. *Captain C. Surgeon.
*Captain J. D. Atkinson.
36th Foot. *Lieutenant J. F. Egerton.
37th Foot *Captain J. E. Whitting.
*Captain C. E. King.
38th Foot. *Captain H. P. Hurford.
*Lieutenant A. de V. Alexander.
39th Foot. *Captain F. W. Clarkson.
*Lieutenant A. M. LeM. T. LeMarchant.
2-60th Rifles. *Lieutenant A. V. O'Brien.
62nd Foot. *Captain L. G. Dundas.
*Captain J. Boughey.
*Lieutenant T. F. Todd.
*Lieutenant A. Goding.
96th Foot. *Captain A. G. H. Church.
*Lieutenant C. S. P. Willoughby.
106th Foot. *Lieut. M. R. Kittoe.
107th Foot. *Capt. F. L. Goad.

* In anticipation of the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Engineers.—Captain G. A. Craster to be Major, from the 11th of December 1869.

104th Foot.—There being no other officer available, Major C. H. E. Græme is appointed to officiate as Interpreter. Dated 26th September 1870.

Major General W. F. Beatson, Bengal Infantry, having returned from leave to England, is posted to the Allahabad Division.

Colonel F. T. Wroughton, C. B., Bengal Infantry, commanding at Berhampore, is transferred at his own request to Dum Dum, for general duty.

Major W. Cabell, Bengal Staff Corps, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating Wing Officer to the 21st Native Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to proceed and do general duty at Meean Meer.

Captain E. Ward, 107th Foot, District Inspector of Musketry, 1st Division, is transferred at his own request to the 3rd Division, vice Captain J. Williamson, 23rd Foot, whose tour on the Staff expires on the 11th November next.

Captain B. G. Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, is transferred from the 2nd to the 7th Native Infantry, for duty.

With the sanction of Government, the probationary appointment for admission to the Bengal Staff Corps, of Lieutenant T. C. Hood, 93rd Foot, announced in G. O. C. C. dated 15th February 1870, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st instant:—

Captain J. M. Trotter, offg 1st Wing Subaltern 24th N.I., General List, Infantry.

The permission to join the Officer's Surveying Class, at the Roorkee College, granted to Lieutenant J. A. Barlow, 107th Foot, by G. O. C. C. of the 2nd September, p. 395, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Lieutenant H. R. Rathborne, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, is permitted to proceed and join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, under the provisions of G. O. C. C. of the 13th July 1865.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 14th July 1870, page 304, directing Lieutenant Mulcahy, 25th Foot, to proceed to England and join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he had been posted on promotion, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction provisionally an exchange of battalions between that officer and Lieutenant Konarski, subject to the approval of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Konarski is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st battalion.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 22nd August 1870, page 373, directing the movement of Veterinary Surgeons of Royal Artillery—Veterinary Surgeons J. C. Dwyer, F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, will, on the expiration of his leave, join at Peshawur for duty; and Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, will, on being relieved, proceed to Meerut without delay, and assume professional charge of the horses of Royal Artillery.

Official notification has been received of an exchange of battalions having been sanctioned between the undermentioned officers, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay:—

12th Foot.—Lieutenant E. Turner, to 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant G. A. B. Godbold, to 2nd Battn.

Assistant Surgeon A. G. Grant, M. B., attached to the 6th, is appointed to the medical charge of the 7th Native Infantry, vice Surgeon C. O. Daniell, M. D.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Lahore Division Order, dated the 9th August last, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Deane, attached to the 9th Bengal Cavalry, to proceed to Bukloh and relieve Surgeon Major G. R. Playfair, M.D., of the medical charge of 4th Goorkha Regiment.

Dated the 27th idem, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Deane, attached to the 4th Goorkha Regiment at Bukloh, to proceed to Meean Meer and take temporary medical charge of the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

107th Foot.—Regimental Order dated the 30th May last, appointing Captain G. A. Owen to act as Interpreter, from the 18th idem, during the absence of Lieutenant Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart, on leave.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 31st August last, appointing Captain H. Chapman to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his duties as 3rd Squadron Officer, with effect from the 29th idem, vice Captain G. MacCall, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, proceeded on furlough.

29th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 10th September, appointing Ensign H. A. Sawer, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant R. N. Harrington, nominated to another appointment.

43rd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 22nd August last, appointing Lieutenant G. W. Beresford, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Lieutenant J. G. M. DeL. Bean, nominated to another appointment.

1st Goorkha Light Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 16th August last, appointing Lieut. G. F. Churchill, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Lieutenant G. Young, proceeded on leave.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Comorin (s)	Osborne	Bussorah, Sept. 23.
	Hindostan (s)	Carling	Suez, September 26.
9	M S. Elphinstone (s)	Healy	Goa, October 6.
	Snipe (s)	Browne	Bussorah, Sept. 20.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, Sept. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Rescue	Messervy	Calcutta.
	Palox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
9	Baroda (s)	Hall	Aden and Suez.
	Ticonderoga	Holland	Calcutta.
	Horsa	McInley	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer China, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch Mandvee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
4	Irvine	Fernie	Marseilles, May 22.
	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Nacoda	Jedda, July 16.
	Penang (s)	McKirdy	Camorta, Sept. 26.
5	Kate Kellock	Bevan	Liverpool, June 9.
	Remington	Fowler	Liverpool, July 6.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. SNIPE, J. A. Brown, Commander, from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, are requested to send off boats at once for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed at their risk. Bills of Lading for endorsement to be sent to the Office of HAJEE ZAINAL ABADEEN SHIRAZI, Bake House Lane, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURRETT—October 9th, at Oomercary Police Station, the wife of Mr J. H. Burrett, Police Inspector, of a son.

DEATHS.

AITKEN—October 3rd, at Nandoora, West Berar, of malarious fever, the Rev. James Aitken.

HODGSON—October 6th, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, Major P. Hodgson, officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regiment N. I., much regretted by his brother officers and a large circle of friends.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

ROSS—October 4th, at 27, Cambridge Terrace, Howrah, the wife of Mr. William Ross, Locomotive Department E. I. R., of a daughter.

BIRD—October 4th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Shearman Bird, of a son.

BUTLER—October 2nd, at Old Garden Reach Road, the wife of Captain E J Butler, of a son.

DEATH.

FITZE—October 4th, at 90, Old Garden Reach Road, Calcutta Mary Louisa, wife of W. H. Fitze.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GRAINGER—October 3rd, at Madras, the wife of J. N. Grainger, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

WELSH—October 1st, at Bangalore, Mr. Francis Welsh, Contractor Mysore P. W. D., aged 60 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HUTCHINSON—October 2nd, at Lahore, the wife of Lieutenant J. B. Hutchinson, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

WOODCROFT—October 2nd, at Jhansie, the wife of Mr. G Woodcroft, of a daughter, still-born.

BAINBRIDGE—September 30th, at Kohat, the wife of Major F T Bainbridge, Officiating Commandant, 4th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

HYDE—September 29th, at Agra, the wife of Mr Albert Hyde, (late Head Clerk of the District Engineer's Office Punjab Railway) of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PEACOCK—SIMES—September 21st, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, M. A., Edward B Peacock, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and 3rd son of Sir Barnes Peacock, Knt., to Laura Macdonald, daughter of Major General J. C. Simes, Bengal Army.

ROSS—GOWAN—October 1st, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, Chaplain, A. G. Ross, Esq., Captain Bengal Staff Corps, to Emma Walwyn, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant General G. E. Gowan, C. B., Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

SALE—September 29th, at Jubbulpore, after a short illness, Clement Sheriff Townsend Sale, late Captain, 36th Foot, aged 33 years.

CONNER—October 4th, at Roorkee, Francis Weylandt, the infant son of Mr and Mrs H G Conner, aged 4 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

The war has now entered on its third phase—the siege of Paris; marked, for all time, by the serio-comic escape of M. Gambetta in a balloon! The first phase was the initial movement over the Sarre, in co-operation with the Crown Prince of Prussia's flanking advance through the Vosges. It was completed when the corps of MacMahon and De Failly were ruined, when, after three great actions, Bazaine was forced to retire into the entrenched camp of Metz, and when Strasbourg was summoned and invested. The time occupied in these operations which disabled the best French army and opened the road to the Marne, was a little less than three weeks. The second phase began when the Crown Prince of Prussia invested Toul; when Von Moltke re-distributed his troops, leaving a large force about Metz, and forming one army under the Saxon Prince to march through the Argonne in combination with another sent forward upon Bar-le-Duc. The Germans, at this period, acted on the assumption that MacMahon would retreat before them on Paris; hence the statement that "the Crown Prince was free to march" on that capital. An ingenious writer has seen in this announcement a stratagem devised by the subtle Bismarck to delude MacMahon; but it would be fatal to the military reputation of that able Marshal to suppose him capable of being deceived by so clumsy a snare. He must have known that Von Moltke would not wittingly leave him on the flank and rear of the advancing army; but he may have hoped, that, acting on the belief of a retreat to Paris, the Germans would move too far eastward to enable them to march back on the Meuse before the French were within cannon shot of Prince Charles. In that calculation MacMahon was deceived. His every step was watched by an enterprising and intelligent cavalry, and a force was close at hand to bar the road up the Meuse. The rapid concentration of the Third and Fourth armies round Sedan, and the capture of the French army, fortress and Emperor, brought the second phase to a close. The march on Paris, the complete investment of that huge entrenched camp, and the detachment of flying corps towards the Loire and the West, were the preliminaries to the third phase, now about to begin. By the fall of Toul the Germans obtained uninterrupted railway communication with their great arsenals; the siege guns were parked at Marsal ready for transportation to the Seine; the fall of Strassburg set free many thousands who might be used to form a corps of observation in front of Nancy, and doubtless fresh reinforcements from Germany—drawn out of the corps detained in the North during the period when the French fleet was on the Baltic coast—have augmented the numbers available for securing conquests and for fighting any army sent up from the South of France. M. Glais Bizoin says there are or will soon be two armies of relief in the field. If so, one is behind the Loire, the other at Lyons or between that place and Besançon. We see indications of the existence of some French forces in the field. Epernon and Toury are forty or fifty miles from Paris, and as many miles from each other; Epernon in the West and Toury in South on the Orleans line. We may therefore imagine that detachments from the investing army have been pushed out on a wide curve in order to live on the country, gain information, encounter flying corps of French, and prevent any considerable force from stealing up to the aid of Paris. The troops which fought at Epernon fell back it seems on Rambouillet, which stands close to the Le Mans line. The troops encountered at Toury, on the Orleans road, are said to have been forced back, and they retreated on Etampes, on the railway to Orleans. Beyond a certain distance it is not the interest of these outlying covering forces to penetrate. They are the eyes and ears of the great army, and their business is to do whatever will best conduce to its safety. Fighting actions is not necessarily one of their duties. While these operations have been in progress, there have been other movements in the North-East—fresh ineffectual sallies by Bazaine; indecisive fighting in the department of the Vosges, a hilly region, lying under the Ballon d'Alsace, source of many rivers, and a capital country for *la petite guerre*; and a German attack on Neuf-Brisach, a fort on the left bank of the Rhine, formerly a famous point of passage, and probably the "Nanderisch" of one of the telegrams. This recapitulation brings us to the beginning of the third phase—the siege of Paris; for we read that the batteries were in position on the 6th, showing how little time had been lost; and that the Head Quarters were marching from Ferrières, nearly due east of Paris, the seat of the king of capitalists, to Versailles, once the cherished abode of the Kings of France. The movement of head-quarters to the western face is a pretty clear indication not only that great confidence is placed in the solidity of the German lines and in the safety of the communications, but that one of the "attacks" will be on Fort Issy, and the space between that fort and Mont Valerien. Here stands Sevres, and we have read that the Committee of Defence had ordered a redoubt to be constructed near that point, one writer going so far as to style it the "Key of Paris." The ground behind Sevres, that is towards the enemy, rises to a considerable height, and the Seine at the bend where it turns north eastward is studded with islands. A redoubt here would enfilade an attack on Issy, but would itself be assailable on the opposite front. Another "gap" in the girdle of forts at Gennevilliers, between Mont Valerien and St. Denis, has also been stopped up by a redoubt. The problem of breaking into this girdle has now to be practically solved, and the first gun from the besieging batteries will intensify the feeling aroused throughout the world by this astounding war. Probably, long before this, the first gun has opened, and the third phase fairly begun.

If it were simply a question of military resistance one might, perhaps, make a closer guess at the probable duration of the siege. Paris, fortified as it is, and defended by a powerful army, might resist for months, at great cost no doubt, but still with a success trying to the resources of the assailant. But the question is not a purely military question for Paris; it is a question of food supplies. How long can the two millions of mouths be fed from stores amassed within the works before the night of the 19th of September? Already, up to yesterday, of the quantity gathered and marched in, eighteen days' supply has been consumed. Probly wine, and certainly water cannot fail; but what will happen in regard to vegetables and breadstuffs? How long will there be anything wherewith to *faire la soupe?* "With bread and iron," said a fiery Conventional, "one can get to China," and with bread and iron Paris can be long defended. But is there bread enough stored up? We may be allowed to doubt whether a large city, like Paris, can accumulate more than three months' supplies. The reliance of Paris for safety, therefore, must be upon the action of some external army or armies on the German communications, or even on weak places in the lengthened line of investment; and also upon the effects of winter weather, hard work, and exposure. If no army of relief can act effectually, if the hardy Germans stand up well against winter privations, Paris must fall; for the means of attack are, in the main, still superior to the means of defence all over the world. At some point in the girdle a lodgment will be secured by the slow yet certain operation of a well-covered cannonade; and then, bit by bit, if resistance is protracted, the huge city will be won; or it may be won by a well-planned, well-pushed assault. How long the place can hold out—especially as we know nothing of the supplies accumulated and cannot calculate the temper of the Parisians, no one can say. If Metz continues to hold out the effect of its example will tell on the defence of Paris; if Metz falls there will be profound discouragement; not only because it will have fallen, but because more than 100,000 men will be freed for active operations. On the vital question—how far can Paris reasonably look for aid from without?—it may be well to consider this excerpt from the letter of an intelligent Parisian, dated September 8, and published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He says: "As to organized resistance in the departments, or even the formation of new armies, when once Paris is cut off from the rest of France, it is chimerical to think of it. France is certainly not exhausted either in men or money; her resources are immense still, if she had time before her and Paris at her head: but to argue from this that if Paris succumbs France is not utterly vanquished, is about as reasonable as to contend that a man, because he has a broad chest and strong limbs, can defend himself after he is beheaded. We shall have to pay to the uttermost the penalty of our excessive centralization. In Paris, and for Paris, the terrible game will be played out. Here must be the last throw of the bloody dice, unless bystanders interfere." If this be a correct estimate, if the game is really to be played out in Paris and for Paris, then we may look for her fall before the New Year arrives, unless peace suddenly arrests the arm of the soldier, or unless the "bystanders interfere."

Our Political Letter has not reached us by the mail.

To make room for Professor Huxley's inaugural address at the British Association, and full details of the loss of the Captain, we issue a supplement to-day.

It has been definitely settled to open the railway bridge over the Sutlej for traffic on the 15th instant.

Our Lahore contemporary now contradicts its report that a European loafer with a number of armed native followers infested the road from Dalhousie to Pathankote.

The "Poona Observer" understands that His Excellency the Governor leaves very shortly for Bombay, and that it is his intention, according to present arrangements, to visit Mahableshwur some time during next month.

It is now said by a Madras paper that H. M. 76th Regiment will not, as was supposed, proceed to China, but on departure from Rangoon in December will proceed to Secundrabad, relieving H. M. 10th Foot, which will take the place of the 76th at Rangoon.

The "Pioneer" says that "news has been received in this country that, should circumstances demand a British expedition to China, the European troops engaged in it will be despatched thither from home, and that India will only be called on for contributions from her Native Army."

The "Pioneer" hears that Captain T. Cadell, V. C., is to remain at Ulwur as Political Agent, and that Captain P. W. Powlett, Assistant to the Superintendent of Dacoity, is to aid that officer in the judicial investigation of the differences between the Chief of the State and his Thakoors. Captain H. D. Cathcart will replace Captain Powlett at Soosanghur in Shekawattee.

The "Madras Mail" says—"We hear that Mr. Mackey has been ordered to officiate for Mr. Gordon at Bombay in the Financial Office. We have good authority in however stating that Mr. Mackey is not to have any extra deputation allowance. This is rather mean of the Government of India. We were surprised at Mr. Mackey's nomination, and at the Government sending an officer from Madras all the way to Bombay, when there were so many others equally able in Bombay. But this is the way that the Government money goes."

We regret to announce the death of Captain John Morgan O'Connell, 2-1st Royals, at Jhansie, on Sunday evening the 2nd instant, of disease of the liver. A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" as follows:—"The deceased was a son of Morgan J. O'Connell, Esquire, younger brother of the liberator, and of one of the old Roman Catholic families of Ireland. His death took place just when he had completed his arrangements for purchasing a majority,—and this after a long service as Captain. By his kind, genial nature he had endeared himself to all his brother officers, by whom he is deeply and sincerely regretted."

It is now known, says the "Pioneer," that Lord Mayo purposes making Simla the summer seat of Government, not only for 1871, but the following hot season also. "The fact might have been earlier and decidedly announced with very great advantage, both as regards individual comfort and speculative improvements in the station. . . We are not implicit believers in Raneekhet; the application of a round sum of money (including a liberal outlay in punkahs and thermantidotes) may make it a very passable sanitarium in the course of three or four years; but one-half the amount expended on Simla, in half the time, would put the latter beyond compare."

An absurd report about the "Allahabad panic" was published in the English papers. The following demi-official contradiction appeared in the "Times":—

> "Reported Sepoy Mutiny.—Information has been received at the India Office that it is utterly untrue that, as stated in telegrams from India, a native regiment at Allahabad threw down its arms in a spirit of insubordination. The India Office has ascertained that there is no cause for fearing a disturbance at that station, and the apprehension felt by the European residents appears to have been groundless."

MR. FORSYTH'S JOURNEY.

Mr. Forsyth's re-arrival at Shadulla, on the 13th ultimo, on his homeward way, we have announced already. He arrived at Yarkand in the full expectation of meeting with the Atalik Ghazee, whom report had credited with a triumphant return to his capital after having quite subdued his troublesome neighbours and semi feudatories, the Tunganis. But the Chief had either only half-conquered his foes, and been obliged to go back to them, or not conquered at all; at any rate he was detained by urgent need in the north of his dominions, throughout Mr. Forsyth's stay, which lasted a month, and was not seen by him at all. Who Mr. Forsyth did see, and what befel him, we do not hear; but at present it looks rather like a march up the hill and * * * down again. There is no doubt, however, but that the expeditionary party met with fair and hospitable treatment, and that they are coming back wiser, and, let us hope, not sadder men. The Cashmere Durbar are said to be making sumptuous arrangements for the provision of the travellers on their journey back through their territories. Late repentance though. —*Pioneer*, Oct. 6.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 8th Oct., 1-20 p.m.—French mail steamer from China signalled.
Galle, 8th Oct., 1-50 p.m.—French mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.
Galle, 9th Oct., 15-45 p.m.—French mail steamer from Suez signalled.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 16TH SEPTEMBER.

At a late hour on Saturday night the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Hindostan, Captain R. Carling, arrived in harbour, with the English Mail of the 16th ult. on board. The Hindostan sailed from Suez on 25th September at 10-15 P.M., arrived at Aden at 10-45 P.M. on the 1st instant, and resumed her voyage at 5 P.M. next day. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton—General Stannus, Colonel Impey, Colonel J J Batten, Major and Mrs Stevens, Captain and Mrs Baker, Rev Mr and Mrs Polehampton, Rev W Bailey, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie, Mrs Lynch and European female servant, Mrs Ward and child, Miss Carr, Mrs Lamb, child, infant, and native female servant, Mrs Kelso and infant, Mr and Mrs Viccajee, Mrs Wallace, Mrs Atkins, Mrs Sarah Hill, Mrs Judge, Mrs Smith, Mr F Carr, Mrs Carr and infant, Miss Fairhead, Messrs Ravenscroft, Bickham, West, Early, H E Victor, Skelly, Gostling, J D Pigot, Firth, R S Highly, C. H. Byrne, Syed Ahmed and son.

From Marseilles—Major Scott.

From Suez—Rev R G Wilder, Mrs Wilder, two children, and native man servant, Mr and Mrs Upton, Mr John Nett, Mr A Preston.

From Aden—Mahomed Tahar and friend.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

We are still debating the question of peace or war, and every business transaction now hinges upon the individual answer to that perplexing problem. France wants peace, even on onerous terms, but the difficulty is to reconcile what she is willing to concede with the still heavier terms Prussia is believed to ask. There are negotiations now on foot among the neutral Powers, and it is thought that by the aid of M. Thiers, who has arrived from Paris as an envoy extraordinary, a common basis for action may be arranged. I need not go into particulars on a matter that is not within my province, but may give your readers some idea of the extent to which men in business are harassed by contradictory statements, by repeating some of the rumours that have been current within the last few days. It is of course to be premised that between the desire of the Prussians to cripple France and the dislike of the latter to give up an inch of Alsace or Lorraine or any other territory, some *via media* must be found. No better opportunity could be chosen for a display of the inventive genius peculiar to the Stock Exchange. On Monday a leading broker told me that he had learned that day from the whipper-in of the Ministerial party in the House of Commons the following indubitable facts. Lord Granville had come up from Walmer Castle on Friday night and had with the consent of the Cabinet proposed to the King of Prussia that peace should be made on the following terms—the dismantling of Metz, Strasbourg, and all the French frontier fortresses; the payment by France of an indemnity of a hundred millions sterling, of which thirty millions should be represented by one-half of the French ironclad fleet; and a disarmament of a *bona fide* character. These terms would, it was supposed, not too seriously wound French pride, while they would gratify Prussia's greed for plunder and her assumed desire to render her Rhine frontier secure. I happened to mention these particulars to a member of an eminent Hebrew firm, and he stated that it was purely a Stock Exchange story, with a basis of truth in it, but in great measure premature as yet. His proposal, which was impressed on more than one diplomatist, embraced these terms and something more. It was in substance that France should dismantle the fortresses, and pay a war indemnity, and that Prussia should receive the Duchy of Luxembourg instead of either Alsace or Lorraine. No doubt Luxembourg is under the collective guarantee of the great Powers, but a new contract might undo the old one, and at any rate the little duchy could not be allowed to stand in the way of European peace. There was yet a third proposal—that Prussia should have Alsace and Lorraine, but that by way of compensation France should have Belgium, accepting Leopold II. as her King. All the proposals were made seriously—the second one indeed came from such a quarter that I have no doubt it had approved itself to French statesmen, and was not at once rejected by all Prussian diplomatists. But the sum of the whole matter is, that our Government has as yet really proposed no conditions of peace whatever; all it has done is to intimate its willingness to mediate if called upon to do so by both belligerents. This might have been easily ascertained on Monday last, but the commercial world was so eager to believe the best that it swallowed what I have termed the Stock Exchange rumour implicitly, and all stocks went up, while the corn market went down. Their credulity is not at all wonderful. The great Hebrew house to whom I alluded, although no believers in the statement fathered upon Mr. Glyn, had too good reason to wish it, or something like it, true. Their losses by the previous panic and by the state of suspended animation to which business has since sunk, must be enormous. There is no giving them in figures. Popular rumour called them equal to six millions sterling a month ago, but this is mere guess work, much, possibly, within the mark. Of course this is an extreme case, but the loss is very widely distributed, causing a weary suspense and constant straining after relief that exactly fits men for the reception of the most startling *canards*. In such a frame of mind our days and weeks pass, all of us chafing at inaction, yet in doubt what we ought to do, and sure as to nothing but the prudence of doing as little as possible.

Meanwhile the cotton market continues to improve, thanks to steady buying of a legitimate kind and the gradual decline of stocks here. In one respect the consequences of the war are already over so far as cotton and all other staples of manufacture imported into the Continent are concerned—the French blockade of the Baltic ports and the Elbe having virtually ceased. There is now really nothing to prevent vessels of any flag but the German from sailing into Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, or any strictly Prussian port with any cargo they please. In fact, even German vessels would be, I am convinced, safe enough, the French fleet having received orders, in consequence of the anxiety not to inflict needless injury on German commerce and so embitter the feeling against France at a time when peace is so much wanted by the Provisional Government, to take as few captures as they like. To how great an extent cotton is now worked up in Germany I do not quite know; most of the factories are understood to be either closed or working short time on account of the absence of hands at the seat of war, but the drain of labour has for the moment ceased, and as the actual consumption through waste is enormous, there is hardly a limit to the demand which would arise were peace declared. Should the war go on, the work will be limited by want of hands only, there being no want of capital in the country. The same observations hardly apply to France, for the German armies now occupy a great part of the department of the Nord, and it is probable that a corps will take up position on the north-west of Paris, if it does not occupy Rouen and Amiens, which would greatly reduce, if it do not stop, the production of the district. There will consequently be a heavy falling off, if not a cessation of imports into Havre. If, however, the northern departments are left partially unmolested a moderate amount of labour will go on. It may be inferred from these considerations how anxiously business men want peace back. If the war goes forward Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia will be hampered by want of hands, and Normandy by want of hands, raw material, capital, and markets, unless the conquerors should show more magnanimity than they have hitherto done in the use of their power.

In Lancashire many of our makers are well under contract, and are therefore independent of the orders on the market, otherwise a very large business indeed could be done at a shade lower than the present prices. These contracts keep the trade on the whole very active, and there is no present appearance of the arrival of anything like dulness. This circumstance, taken in conjunction with declining stocks at Liverpool and the clearing out of so many weak operators, is quite enough to account for the firmness in cotton. The American arrivals of the staple are now very slight, those of last season being almost exhausted. The total receipts of that crop are stated at about 2,900,000 bales, as compared with 2,121,910 bales to the same date last year. Add to the receipts at the ports 358,721 bales for the cotton sent overland direct to manufacturers and worked up in the south, and we have a total of 3,258,721 bales for the crop of 1869-70, as compared with 2,439,039 bales in the previous year. In addition to the above, from 50,000 to 100,000 bales are estimated to be at present left on the plantations. Seeing that the States now give so good a return, it is evident that the revival of the agricultural energies of the South is making rapid progress, and a crop of four million bales this year seems not improbable.

The improvement in such produce markets as the cotton is greatly aided by the growing cheapness of money. The Bank of England directors yesterday reduced the rate to 3 per cent.—a fall of ½. They would have taken the step last week, but for the anticipations of peace and the slight additional demand that had in consequence arisen for money; and, peace being now considered rather more remote, the reduction in the rate follows naturally. The resources of the Bank are very great, its assets in the banking department being 50 per cent. of the liabilities, and bullion is still pouring in, while the demand for money gets less. Supposing that the war goes on—everything turns upon that—we may have the rate down to 2 per cent. by the time this letter is in the hands of your readers; if peace should come suddenly, we shall have an immediate upward movement in money.

Before I quit the question of peace or war—the only really urgent one now stirring—I should say that the mission of M. Thiers to our Cabinet, though it proved a failure in the essential part, had a good indirect effect. Lord Lyons, by Lord Granville's orders, put himself in direct communication with the King of Prussia to ascertain what terms he would accept or rather dictate. The great capitalists are moving heaven and earth to secure peace. The first visit M. Thiers paid in London on his arrival on Tuesday morning last was to the Rothschilds at New-court. From the City he went direct to Downing-street, Mr. Nathaniel Rothschild—the member for Aylesbury, Baron Lionel's eldest son—introducing him to Lord Granville.

The half-yearly general court of the Bank of England was held yesterday, when a dividend of 4½ per cent was declared, which leaves "the Rest" at £3,007,624-3-3. The Oriental Bank Corporation will declare a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 30th June last.

There have been several failures since my last, the largest being that of William Harbord, merchant, of 17 Gracechurch-street, trading in copartnership with George Henry Wilkinson and John Anderson, under the firm of Harbord, Wilkinson & Co. in London, and Harbord & Co. at Bombay. The liabilities are stated at the heavy total of over £400,000, and the firm have been only two years in business. Mr. Chatteris, the accountant, has been appointed receiver and manager. Other failures are—Georolamo Fasso, merchant, Great St. Helen's—liabilities between £20,000 and £30,000; William F. Howe, metal broker, Newman's Court, Cornhill; Wolfenden and Son, cotton spinners, Bolton; J. R. and J. P. Wolfendon, share brokers; and R. W. Harper, cotton spinner, Barrasford. At a meeting of the creditors of Snead, Snead & Co., bankers, Chepstow, whose failure I previously mentioned, a composition of 12s. in the pound was accepted. The creditors of Mr. Richard Hayward, Manchester, have accepted 10s. in the pound. Generally speaking, the working of the new Bankruptcy Act has resulted in more failures, but larger dividends—precisely the consequence that its shrewdest supporters predicted. A much greater proportion of private arrangements takes place, and such estates as are wound up in the Court of Bankruptcy are got out of hand promptly and inexpensively.

At the eighteenth series of London hide sales, which closed yesterday, the quantity offered was small and the attendance limited, but with an improved export demand very full prices were mostly obtained. East India—ox and cow—kips of fair to good quality realised very full prices, while common descriptions barely maintained late rates. Slaughtered Bombay brought improved prices, and commoner sorts, of which there was a large proportion in the sales, were slightly easier. Best Madras tanned hides brought advanced prices; common and Bombay realised late rates.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 5TH OCTOBER.

The committee of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce do not seem to take a very favourable view of the trade of our port. In their review of the year 1869-70, which was published about a fortnight ago, they say that the import business has been "far from satisfactory, and the prices realized for the chief articles of European manufacture, such as piece-goods and metals, have barely remunerated importers." The reasons assigned for this state of things are varied, but chief amongst them that subject of now universal complaint all over India, the increasing cost of living. By bitter experience all private individuals have realised the truth of this statement, and traders must have felt it much more severely. The general failure of crops throughout Sind and in the Punjab has doubtless worked to the same end. The net decrease in the gross value of the entire trade is Rs. 9,99,867; in the export trade, which has slightly improved, there has been a decrease in export of wool, rapeseed, and gingelly seed as compared with the previous year, while the business done in cotton, hides, and salt has increased. Regarding this last item, salt, however, it is to be remarked that though the exports doubled those of the previous year, yet the shipments made have only entailed loss on the exporters, and some doubts are expressed whether the trade in this article will ever be as brisk as it was in former years. I think I mentioned in one of my previous letters, that some time ago the captains of the different vessels then in harbour had held meetings regarding several points connected with the port that they deemed required alteration. Resolutions adopted at these meetings were subsequently presented to the Chamber, and by the chairman forwarded to the Commissioner; the result I have not yet heard, but the points complained of were briefly these: the defective state of the Manora light, which is not of sufficient power to be seen at the distance laid down in the sailing directions; pilots, after April, bringing vessels outside Manora to anchor and then leaving them; pilotage to be reduced one-fourth if the assistance of the steam-tug is necessary; that there be a fixed size for bales of cotton shipped to China or elsewhere; and that better provision be made for the supply of boats to ships while unloading. These complaints seem all well founded, and will no doubt meet with the attention they deserve. If the harbour works were complete, one or two of these said complaints would disappear, but till then the services of a pilot are absolutely indispensable for every ship arriving off Manora, and in the monsoon the position of a ship anchored off the fort and without a pilot, does not strike one as very agreeable or consoling, especially when the captain knows that, without a pilot on board, it would be useless for him to attempt to master the intricacies of our harbour navigation.

A great number of our folks have levanted to Hyderabad to see the races, and I also had promised myself a week's pleasuring at the same place, but alas! adverse circumstances placed my moving out of the question, and here I am with my nose on the grindstone in consequence. You remember the old saying, "Out of sight, out of mind:" well, I am at present experiencing its truth. I hold at least three promises of telegraphic information regarding the races yesterday, and up to the present moment I have received none, consequently I cannot enlighten you as yet on the result of that day's sport. I have, however, seen one telegram detailing dire disaster on the sender's stable, and treating on the total disappearance of one horse and his rider; but as it would interest neither you nor your readers to know what horse did not win, I shall not publish this alarming despatch; before next Wednesday I shall doubtless be in possession of full particulars, which you will in due time obtain. After all, the Hyderabad races are not of such absorbing interest that extra exertion and expenditure in obtaining information are warranted.

The prospectus of the Kurrachee regatta is about to be published, and the subscription list is in actual circulation. Nearly every one, however, who saw it was particularly anxious to know what his neighbour intended to give before he subscribed his own mite, and, in consequence, the list did not fill at the first attempt, but another effort has yet to be made, which will, no doubt, be more successful. If true, it is a pity that the regatta should follow so closely on the races, for though there is no doubt that action has to be taken when the population of Kurrachee have been brought up to the scratch, yet the subscription list will surely suffer if people are only allowed two days to get down from Hyderabad and attend the regatta. The race programme has, moreover, been extended, and additional amusements have been introduced, so that it is more than probable that the Hyderabad week will become a fortnight.

The Municipality are beginning to show signs of vitality: not only have they begun to mend the roads, but they have commenced to mend them all at once, a proceeding which materially curtails one's morning walks. Far be it from me, though, to deprecate any such zealous endeavours to render the roads of Kurrachee comfortable alike to carriage, horse, and foot passengers; I only fear that this may be a mere flash in the pan, that the work, being much, may be slurred over or imperfectly finished, for in this case the remedy may be worse than the evil. But what am I croaking about? Have not two bridges been pulled down because the steam roller broke them, and are not iron ones to be substituted instead? But I still have a bone to pick with our Municipality. I have mentioned the subject before, but it cannot be dwelt upon too often or too forcibly. I shall never rest satisfied until I see all old ruinous houses pulled down and removed, and the landlords forced to take precautions to prevent improper characters, thieves, and others from living in the compounds of unoccupied dwellings. Not a night passes now but either a robbery, or attempt at robbery, is reported, and curiously enough all these things happen in the immediate vicinity of these robbers' strongholds. The remedy is easy, and the rules on the subject are plain if only they were brought into force. There are one or two other points that I should like to bring to notice, but I await the result of certain injuries which I have instituted regarding them.

Do you ever give insertion to vague paragraphs reflecting on persons without names (published, I mean), but whose peculiarities are so well known that the picture is at once recognised locally? I trust not; nevertheless it is a common practice here—resorted to, no doubt, by people afraid to speak out, but very objectionable all the same, and one that ought to be put a stop to. No doubt the privacy of the press is a great thing, but informations of this sort ought, I think, to be backed by a name, and that name published. A stab in the dark is but a poor, pitiful, cowardly revenge.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 6TH OCTOBER, 2-30 P.M.

After Tuesday's fighting, the Germans were victorious, and occupied Epernon.

The Francs Tireurs have repulsed a Prussian detachment in the forest of Fontainebleau.

The Prussian head-quarters are being removed from Ferrières to Versailles.

There are rumours that intrigues are being carried on with a view to annex Nice to Italy.

The Governor of Odessa has denied the concentration of Russian troops in Bessarabia.

LONDON, 6TH OCTOBER, 4-30 P.M.

The preparations for attacking the fortifications and for the bombardment of Paris are completed.

The siege guns and mortars are in position.

Fighting occurred yesterday at Toury, on the Orleans railway, when the French claim to have compelled 400 cavalry and 2,000 infantry to retreat hastily towards Paris.

The manifesto of the ex-Emperor Napoleon is considered apocryphal.

LONDON, 7TH OCTOBER, 2-10 P.M.

No fresh news has been received from before Paris.

The Prussians have evacuated Epernon, and retired from the neighbourhood of Toury to Etampes.

1,500 Prussians occupy Rambouillet.

Furious cannonading took place on Wednesday between the Prussian batteries and Fort Eloy, a northerly outwork of Metz.

Belgian troops are proceeding to the frontier, owing to the siege of Mezieres and Rocroy.

LONDON, 8TH OCTOBER, 3 A.M.

Garibaldi has arrived at Marseilles.

The Germans before Paris are forming corps to prevent any considerable French force taking the field.

Indecisive fighting occurred yesterday in the department of Vosges.

It is reported the Germans are marching on * Nanderisch (sic).

* Repetition of this word has been called for.

LONDON, 8TH OCTOBER, 1-30 P.M.

The Government at Tours have received encouraging intelligence from the Departments relative to the increasing energy of the population in the organisation of armies. Stringent measures are being adopted to enforce discipline.

The Prussians appear to be threatening Normandy. All the cattle are being driven into the interior.

A letter from Glais Bizoin to the Electors says that France will shortly have two large armies available to relieve Paris.

Correspondence from Paris, dated the 2nd inst., states that the attitude of the population is calm, and that the Gardes Mobiles are becoming excellent soldiers.

Provisions have risen considerably.

The Prussians are bombarding Neuf Brisach.

LONDON, 8TH OCTOBER, 4 P.M.

Official intelligence dated Corny, 8th instant, states that yesterday Bazaine vigorously attacked the Kummer division and the 10th Corps. The fighting lasted until night. The French were everywhere repulsed with great loss. The Imperial Guard were engaged. The German losses were 630.

LONDON, 9TH OCTOBER, 4 A.M.

A Prussian attack on Saint Quentin is expected.

M. Gambetta has escaped in a balloon from Paris, taking with him a decree postponing the Elections.

The Germans threaten to impose contributions of 1,000,000 francs on any department where they find armed bands.

German accounts estimate the French loss in the sortie made from Metz on Friday at 2,500 men.

LONDON, 3RD OCTOBER, 2-50 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera 6⅝d.

The Bombay mail of the 7th was delivered in London to-day.

The Bombay mail of the 14th ult. reached Suez on the 30th ultimo.

Arrivals—British Empire, Concordia, William Ritson and Celestial Empire.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The s. s. Columbian with the outward Indian mails left Aden for Bombay at 8 A.M. on Saturday, the 8th instant.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 8TH OCTOBER.

News from Shanghae to the 18th ult. states that much uneasiness continues at the ports.

No definite action has yet been taken to protect foreign residents or to settle the difficulties arising from the late massacre.

The German vessels at China ports have cancelled their charters in consequence of the war in Europe.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

The impression that the position of foreigners in the North will be untenable during the coming winter unless a material force be landed there is daily gaining ground. Already the Missionaries with their families at Tungchow have been removed in men-of-war to Chefoo, certain meetings of Chinese having been held in the temples at the former place to consider the propriety of driving out the foreigners, the majority being in favour of driving them out.

Count Rochechouart's second ultimatum expired on the 7th. He and Mr. Wade were to leave Pekin to-day with Chung How for Tientsin to try and settle matters.

The *Shanghai Courier* considers that a few Indian regiments, which will have to come sooner or later, quartered in the province of Chihli during the winter would afford complete protection to all foreigners in the North, and that they would effectually prevent the war which otherwise seems inevitable.

A rumour of the assassination of Prince Kung and another mandarin in the North supposed to be less unfavourably disposed towards foreigners than their colleagues, has been reported.

Advices from Japan state that with the view of preventing a Franco-Prussian naval duel in Japanese waters, four Japanese war steamers have been sent to Nagasaki. A proclamation of neutrality is to be issued.

The Government of Japan has decided to go to war with the Coreans.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

Much excitement was created here by the news of the outbreak of war between France and Prussia. Government immediately took active defensive measures and resolved to organize a permanent artillery force. The German colonists held large and enthusiastic meetings expressive of sympathy for their fellow countrymen, and resolved to collect subscriptions for the wounded Prussian soldiers.

The Marine Insurance Companies have raised their rates by 2½ per cent.

Later news from the seat of war is anxiously expected.

Extensive floods have occurred throughout the colonies. They were most severe in Victoria, carrying away numerous bridges, destroying the crops, and seriously damaging the Murray Railway.

Fiji is still attracting much attention as a desirable seat of colonisation, and numerous departures have taken place for the island.

The Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney has proved eminently successful. Victoria took a large proportion of prizes.

The Victorian Government intend sending to India for a duly qualified hydraulic engineer to superintend the waterworks in course of construction. Large sums have already been lost owing to the superintendence of incompetent engineers.

The Banks have raised the Exchange on England to 2½ per cent, discount unaltered.

The plunderers of the Clyde gold escort treasure in New Zealand have been arrested, and a large portion of the property has been recovered.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Travancore arrived at Bombay yesterday morning, bringing the China and Australian Mails and the following passengers:—

From Hongkong—Mr Gay and Mr H Crabbe.
From Singapore—Mrs Porter.
From Sydney—Mr Colquhoun.
From Melbourne—Mr Walker.
From Calcutta—Mr Burgett and native servant.
From Galle—Seven natives.

FRENCH CAPTURES IN EASTERN SEAS.

We (*Overland China Mail*, Sept. 15) learn by the Shaftesbury that the North German ship Georg, from Card[illegible] to Shanghai with coals, and the North German [illegible] Turandat, from Hamburg to Hongkong with a general cargo, have been taken by the French despatch boat (avizo steamer) Segonde on the 23d Aug. last. Prize crews were put on board, and the seamen of both ships transferred to the steamer which had arrived at Saigon. The officers were left on board the prizes. They had not arrived in the river when the Shaftesbury left. Both of the captured vessels left their ports of lading long before the outbreak of hostilities, and were in total ignorance of the occurrence. Whether a prize court will consider them fit subjects for condemnation under these circumstances remains to be seen. Even by the strictest construction of the international laws prevailing in these matters, we doubt if the captures can be sustained. The sixty-day rule would certainly exclude them.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

(*Home News*, Sept. 16.)

Sir A. Vincent-Keene-Hawkins Whitshed, Bart.; R. C. Chawner, J.P.; Sir H. Berney; Mr. Murray Dunlop, late M.P.; Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Bonamy, Ben. Ret.; Major F. J. Mackie, Mad. Ret.; the Hon. C. T. Clifford; J. Dennistoun, Esq., late M.P.

KURRACHEE REGATTA.

THURSDAY, 13TH OCTOBER 1870.

Committee of Management.—Major S. Edwardes, W. T. Cole, Esq., Captain Merewether, Captain Lowther, W. Macauley, Esq., T. R. McLellan, Esq., T. Speck, Esq., Captain T. Fletcher, J. Robson, Esq., W. Fenner, Esq., Captain Taunton, R. H. Mason, Esq., E. Bishop, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

SAILING MATCHES.

1st Race (at Noon).—Open to all Native Passenger Boats. Entrance, Rs. 3. 1st prize, Rs. 40; 2nd prize, Rs. 25; 3rd boat saves her stakes. The 2nd prize will not be given unless 3 boats start.

2nd Race (at 1 p.m.)—Open to all European Boats. Entrance, Rs. 10. 1st prize, Rs. 80; 2nd prize, 50; 3rd prize, Rs. 30; 4th boat saves her stakes.

3rd Race (at 2 p.m.)—Open to all Native Fishing Boats. Entrance, Rs. 3. 1st prize, Rs. 40; 2nd prize, Rs 25; 3rd boat saves her stakes. The 2nd prize will not be given unless 3 boats start.

4th Race (at 2-30 p.m.)—Open to all European boats that do not enter for the 2nd race. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 60; 2nd prize, Rs. 30; 3rd prize, Rs. 15; 4th boat saves her stakes.

PULLING MATCHES.

1st Race (at 3 p.m.)—For Four-Oared Gigs or Whale Boats—distance one mile. Entrance, Rs. 8. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25; 3rd boat saves her stakes.

2nd Race (at 3-30 p.m.)—For Six-Oared Gigs or Whale Boats—distance 1 mile. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25; 3rd boat saves her stakes.

The second prize will not be given unless 3 boats start.

AMATEUR PULLING MATCHES.

1st Race (at 4 p.m.)—Four-Oared Ships' Gigs. Distance 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 25. Prize—A Cup.

2nd Race (at 5 p.m.) Six-Oared Ships' Gigs. Distance 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 35. Prize—A Cup.

N.B.—Boats can be entered on application to W. T. Cole, Esq., Collector of Customs; to Captain T. Fletcher, Master Attendant; or to R. H. Mason, Esq., Manora.

No boats will be allowed to enter after Monday, 10th instant.

Should the subscriptions not reach the anticipated sum, a proportionate deduction will be made from the amounts of the prizes.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

(No entrance fee, but open to all Volunteers.)

Walking a Greased Pole rigged over the Flag Ship's side. Prize, Rs. 20 for whoever gets the flag at the end.

Gig and Punt Chase.—Prizes—Rs. 10 for the Punt; Rs. 15 for the Gig. The chase to last 10 minutes. If the punt is not captured in that time, the punt will receive both prizes.

A Duck Hunt.—Prizes—A duck for every one who can catch one, and a ducking for those who can't.

A gun will be fired from the flag ship at the starting of each race, and the umpire will note the arrival of each boat by striking 1, 2, and 3 bells.

Subscribers to the amount of Rs 10, and upwards, will be entitled to admission and tiffin (not including liquors) for themselves and their families on board the flag ship.

Subscribers of Rs. 5 will be entitled to admission and tiffin (not including liquor) for themselves on board the flag ship.

The flag ship will be open to all subscribers after 9.30 a.m. on the day of the regatta.

Subscriptions received and tickets of admission issued by Major S. Edwardes, Camp; W.T. Cole, Esq., Custom House; J. Robson, Esq., Keamaree; and E. Bishop, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Manora.

E. Bishop, Honorary Secretary.
Kurrachee, 4th October 1870.

BOMBAY.

Fair.—A fair was held yesterday (Sunday) near His Highness Aga Khan's residence, Love Lane, and will continue for a day or two.

The s. s. Comorin, Captain David G. Osborne, arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E. C. Barret, Master Barret, Captain Cooper, Mrs. Lardner, and thirty eight deck passengers.

A correspondent writes—"An Association to be called the Oorun desha hitopa deshaka Sabha has been lately organized at Oorun. Its object is to read essays on different subjects and to publish them with a view that they will be useful to the members' countrymen. Its president is Mr. Venayeck Wassudew Phudkey, and secretary Mr. Damodhur Vyanktesh Panandikar."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Baroda, Captain W. B. Hall, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Anderson and Mr Clutterbuck.
For Suez—Mr F Frank.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Byculla" is in error respecting the quarter whence the row of which he complained proceeded. The uproarious natives were on the premises of the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel! Mr. Ludha Ebram is blameless in the matter. The row has, for the present, stopped.

BYCULLA No. 2.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Isn't it very strange that Reuter can supply you with war telegrams of the 6th and 8th instant, (for which my subjects willingly pay one anna each,) while of my movements in Liverpool and London he has said nothing since the 3rd?—Yours, &c.,

KING COTTON.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There were in all 224 prisoners in the House of Correction on Saturday last; 85 of them being under sentences from the High Court, 4 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 104 from the Magistrates of Police, 8 from Military Courts Martial, and 3 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 85 were Europeans and the remainder 139 were natives.

A SAILOR STABBED.

On Friday night, about eleven o'clock, a row took place among some sailors near the "Royal Oak," Dhobie Talao, when one of them named Thomas Brown, in a fit of passion, stabbed another named William Scott with a knife, causing a deep wound in his back. Scott was soon taken to the European General Hospital, where he now lies in a somewhat precarious state. Brown was apprehended the same night by the Parsee constable Mr. Framjee in a house in Duncan Road. He was placed on Saturday in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to William Scott by means of an instrument for cutting, and was remanded to jail.

A NATIVE SOLDIER PUNISHED FOR ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.

Private Sewba Chowan, of H. M.'s 23rd Regt. N. L. I., was arraigned before a native district court martial at Poona on the 1st instant, on the following charges:—

"1st Charge—For having at Poona, on or about the 23rd day of September 1870, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with his musket.

"2nd Charge—For having at Poona at the same time and place as mentioned in the 1st charge designedly made away with the following portion of the ammunition committed to his charge, the same being Government property:—One round of ball cartridge value three pies or thereabouts, 1 cap of ball cartridge value one pie or thereabouts."

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for four months, and to be placed under stoppages until the sums above mentioned were made good.

The Major-General Commanding the Division confirmed the sentence, and directed the prisoner to be struck off the strength of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I., and made over to the civil powers to undergo the imprisonment awarded.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Hospital, dispensary, and private practice all furnish innumerable cases in which Dr de Jongh's Oil has been administered with the happiest results in Consumption and all Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY

From 2nd September to 8th October 1870.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts	Mazagon In.	Ct.
Oct. 2 Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 3 Monday	1	32	1	5	0	69	0	71
„ 4 Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 5 Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 6 Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 7 Friday	0	79	0	51	0	1	0	41
„ 8 Saturday	1	70	1	22	1	65	1	75
For the week	4	81	2	78	2	35	2	87
Previously registered	75	70	66	75	61	56	64	90
Total fall	80	51	69	53	63	91	67	77

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD AT A MEETING TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY THE 12TH OCTOBER AT MID-DAY.

I.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1.—Report of the Select Committee on the "Bill for the levy of Fees for the use of the Government Bunders, Wharves, Landing-places and Piers in the City of Bombay."

2.—Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., pointing out that the name of the village entered as No. 7 of the Schedule annexed to Bill No. 6 of 1870, is "Raleras" and not "Ralaus."

II.—Bills and orders of the day:—

1.—Bill No. 5 of 1870. A "Bill for the levy of Fees for the use of the Government Bunders, Wharves, Landing-places and Piers in the City of Bombay.—Second Reading.

2.—Bill No. 6 of 1870. A "Bill to bring under the General Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay, certain villages received in exchange from His Highness the Nizam's Government.—First Reading.

POLICE CASES.

THEFT.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Luxumon Babooram was charged with stealing two silk pittambers, value Rs. 50, the property of Baboo Yessoo; and Ooma Kara, with fraudulently receiving the same knowing them to have been stolen. The second man was discharged. The first was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Khoodadad Rustom, a Persian Parsee, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Smith, with illicitly selling by retail, spirituous liquor, without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Nana Morojee, who tried the case, convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 25.

ON Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, before the Chief Magistrate, Sukeenabee and Imambux, women, were charged, at the instance of Dr. Knapp, with not presenting themselves for medical inspection under rule 14, section 17, of Act 14 of 1868. They pleaded guilty. The first defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and to suffer seven days' simple imprisonment, and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—Francis Pereira, a Goanese, was charged before Mr. Showell on Saturday with being drunk and incapable, and being a confirmed drunkard was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Sometime ago he was bound over in Rs. 200, which sum was ordered to be forfeited. In default of his paying the amount he was ordered to undergo six months' further imprisonment.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 8th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 37 cents.

CARWAR, 8th Oct., 10-30 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south, thermometer 77, barometer 30·04.

CANNANORE, 8th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inch 30 cents.

TUTICORIN, 8th Oct., 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·89.

VINGORLA, 9th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 50 cents.

CARWAR, 9th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light airs, thermometer 75, barometer 30.

CANNANORE, 9th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west thermometer 78.

THE POONA ASSAULT CASE.

LAST week at the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill disposed of the case of the Queen vs. George Bowler. The accused, a hotel-keeper at Poona, was charged before Major Evezard, full-power magistrate, Poona, with having, with a ruler in hand, threatened to assault a Parsee merchant, Bazonjee Jamsetjee. The prosecutor, among other statements in his evidence before Major Evezard, said—"The defendant came into my shop one morning with a gentleman of the name of White, a plumber, and began to abuse me. When he was going too fast, as I thought, I came out of the room and told him he had no right to abuse me, and that if he had any cause of complaint he should make it in the proper place. The defendant took up the ruler (now produced) off my table and said he would break my head with it. I told him he had no right to do so. He called me, among other abuse, a nigger, a crow eater, and said, 'when you people die the crows chuck you from one place to another.' I told him he had no right to speak such language. He held his fist up as in the act of striking, as also the ruler, and ran at me, and if I had not moved away he would have struck me." The magistrate, in giving decision, said—'The complainant Bazonjee Jamsetjee is borne out in his statement against Mr. Bowler of a threatened assault, by his clerk and his servant, and I see no reason to doubt the evidence of these two men, because the accused, in the presence of a police jemadar and a constable, lifted up his hand in a threatening manner towards the complainant and said that he would knock him down. The witness Robert White, who is a friend of the accused and therefore his best witness, admits that he saw accused lift up his hand in the presence of the police; and from the evidence in the case, the Court considers the accused, Mr. Bowler, is guilty of the offence, namely, abusing and threatening to assault the complainant. The Court, therefore, sentences Mr. Bowler to pay a fine of five rupees under statute 53 Geo. III., chap. 155, section 105, and Act. 7 of 1853."

The High Court considered that the accused should have been convicted of assault, as the taking a ruler in the hand and shaking it is an assault both according to English Law and the Indian Penal Code.

A WOMAN POISONED BY HER HUSBAND.

ON Friday morning Mr. Nana Morojee, third Magistrate of Police, attended the Jamsetjee Hospital, and took the following dying declaration of Rukhma, woman:—"I am the lawful wife of one Pandoo Bapoo Gandia, a native of Oopala, six miles from Bhosawul. He is by profession a porter, and has been working in the old market. I was married to him about twelve years ago, at Mussoor, near Karad. I have been living with him off and on for the last five years in Bombay, during which period he has been in the habit of ill-treating me for no fault of mine. Last night I prepared bread of bajree, which I had ground myself, and a dish of gram flower called in the Marathee language 'alan.' We both partook of the bread and 'alan' last night. A portion of both remained, and I kept it for use the following morning. This morning at about 8 o'clock, my husband, the aforesaid Pandoo, left home with my infant daughter, promising to return in a short time. When leaving he advised me to eat the bread and 'alan' soon, lest they should be spoilt. Accordingly I sat to eat them, but as soon as I had taken two or three morsels of the 'alan,' I found some particles in it, which felt as if they were particles of glass. On this I rejected the 'alan' and the half of the bread. On the bread also I observed some white particles. After I had done eating the bread, I threw away the 'alan,' and was immediately seized with purging and vomiting. The attack was so sudden and violent, that I had motions in my *sarree*. I vomited some bread and became quite insensible. I can't say when and by whom I was brought to this hospital. I have not seen my husband or child since he left my residence this morning, which is at Nagpada. I had a quarrel with my husband yesterday because he would not provide me with the necessaries of life. I firmly believe I shall not survive the attack from which I am now suffering."

The woman now lies in the hospital in a precarious state.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court, last month before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, the case of the Queen vs. Vishram Rutton Sawunt came on for consideration. The accused was charged before Mr. R. A. Dugle, full-power magistrate at Rutnagherry, with criminal intimidation, in that he threatened Gungabaee, wife of Tatia Sawunt, that he would kill her and bury her under ground. The complainant's statement was that some days since, the accused took down fruits from the jujube trees, belonging jointly to him and to her. She asked him to give her one of the fruits, as they belonged to her deceased husband as well as to the accused, and she did not know why she should be denied the right of enjoying any. The accused, who was a cousin of her husband, abused her and rushed towards her to beat her. He said he would kill her and bury her under ground, and would have her banished from the village by the Mahars. The full-power magistrate, in giving decision, said—"Here three witnesses have deposed to the accused Vishram having uttered the threat of killing the complainant and burying her. The provisions in the law make it a very grave offence, but such threats are heard in ordinary quarrels, to which the party to whom they are used, or other hearers, seldom, if ever, attach much importance. Among people of lower orders, to which the complainant and accused belong, such threats are very common, and I would visit the offence [illegible] with a light punishment. The witnesses in [illegible] have not stated anything in accused's favour. The [illegible] is found guilty of criminal intimidation, and under the provisions of section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, or, in default, to suffer simple imprisonment for one month." On the proceedings coming up before the High Court, it was remarked on them that the magistrate was in an idle error in supposing that the law made penal an idle threat to which little or no importance was attached. The offence of criminal intimidation is only committed when there is an intent to cause alarm to the threatened person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of the threat. If there was really no such intent in the present case the conviction was unsound.

The High Court gave the following judgment in the case:—The charge is insufficient, as it does not allege any such intent as would constitute the offence of criminal intimidation, and the magistrate does not appear to have found that there was any such intent, but rather the contrary. The Court, therefore, reverses the conviction and sentence.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 9th Oct., 4 A.M.; via Turkey, 7th Oct., 2-30 P.M. America via Russia, 8th Oct., 6 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th Oct., 11-42 A.M.; via Turkey, 8th Oct., 11-15 A.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines to frontier clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE—9TH OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th Oct., 2-18 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 21 minutes.

Via Turkey, 7th Oct., 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 hours 32 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 7th Oct., 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 35 hours 21 minute.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 9th Oct., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	26	33	2	58
„ Calcutta	2	28	0	10
„ Galle	28	24	1	15

NEW BOMBAY.

(*Friend of India*, Oct. 6.)

THE first day of July 1865 will long be remembered in the history of Bombay. Then the effects of the somewhat unexpected close of the American war were realised, and all felt that the ruin of the city had come. But on that day also a new Municipal Act, born of the wealth and prosperity, the ambition and the madness of 1864, came into force. To work the Act a young civilian was selected, who for years had learned the art of organization when administering the coast district of Rutnagherry; appointed to direct the municipal affairs of a city covering nineteen square miles, at a time when ruin stalked abroad, when the bubbles of the past were collapsing on every side, and when the whole community seemed to be wrapped in hopeless insolvency. He might well have despaired even had he succeeded to a full treasury and to the command of efficient municipal establishments. But while every part of the island cried for sanitary reforms, if disease were not to continue to decimate the inhabitants, Mr. Arthur Crawford found that he had no municipal funds; that for years the rates had in some cases not been assessed, in others not collected; that the city had just been committed to three extravagant contracts which would absorb three-fourths of its revenue; that there were no accounts, no statistics, and that in 1865 alone the municipal deficit amounted to £200,000. Nothing but opposition could be expected from the Bench of Justices, and the new Municipal Commissioner found that he must work alone, must fear no responsibility, and must elude by tact, or defy all opposition, if Bombay were to be made ready to become the great passenger port of India on the opening of the through railway to Calcutta. One circumstance only he found to be in his favour. Sir Bartle Frere, while weakly encouraging the mania of speculation and culpably refusing to listen to the warnings of Lord Lawrence's Government, had to some extent atoned for this by planning a new official city and by attracting to works of public improvement some of the great wealth which had been poured into the place. Part of the plan fell through and the empire has been burdened by extravagant expenditure and a heavy addition to the public debt in order that the rest may be carried out. But as far as Bombay is concerned, Mr. Crawford found the Government committed to many new public buildings, and he was encouraged boldly to execute municipal improvements in harmony with the magnificence of the new city. After a visit to Bombay in 1864-65 we described the city as it then was and drew an outline of what it might become. A second visit in 1870 enables us to answer the question—What has five years' progress done for Bombay?

Much every way—more than we expected—far more than the stream of passengers, which will this cold season begin to flow to and fro through the city, will admit, for they will be ignorant of its disgraceful condition up to 1865. First, as to the new official city. Landing at the Apollo pier, the stranger will at once come upon a magnificent series of buildings. To the left, near the Colaba causeway, is a most perfect site, exposed to the sea breeze, for the European General Hospital. To the right stands the city proper, known as the Fort, still destitute it is true of shops worthy of the trade of the place, and with streets which are put to shame by those of Calcutta, but vastly improved in the past five years. The Elphinstone Circle above, now completed, with the Town Hall at one end and the palaces of New Bombay at the other, forms a *place* of which any capital would be proud. A second storey on the Town Hall, a new Cathedral and one new street of shops, to take the place of the unworthy erections which disfigure the vicinity of the Circle, seem alone wanted to make the commercial city of Bombay worthy of the official quarter which it adjoins. Proceeding from the pier towards the native town the stranger comes first on the Sassoon Institute, a gem of a building which is lost by its proximity to the five municipal offices and the hideous erection known as Watson's Hotel. The latter will doubtless prove as comfortable as it is commodious, though it may be long before the proprietor receives a satisfactory return from the capital of £70,000 said to have been expended on it, but the Government before it granted the site ought to have insisted on a plan more in conformity with the surrounding buildings. Great is the contrast presented by the next building, the National Bank, which architecturally promises to be one of the finest buildings in Bombay. A shop owned by Mr. Treacher deserves notice as the only one in the city which would not disgrace a London back street. Returning to the pier let us follow the second new street parallel with the above but nearer to the sea. Here there is fast rising what promises to be the best official building in India, the Bombay Secretariat. What would not the Governments of India and Bengal give for so vast, so convenient, so splendid a palace. The next sites are reserved for the University, the High Court and the financial office, none of which are as yet much above the ground. Thanks to native liberality, the University buildings promise to excel the Hall which has so long stood without a roof in Calcutta, and the improvement and endowment of which we would commend to the wealthy Baboos who are so much in love with the higher education. Farther on the really fine buildings, for the Public Works Department on the one side and the Post Office and Telegraph on the other, are nearly completed. In front of the whole, extending away to Back Bay, is the Esplanade, the Rotton Row of the Western Capital. Here at all times Parsees may be seen driving out with their wives, or playing around the bandstand with their children, while swarms of Hindoos and the twenty nationalties represented in the Bombay community, sit on the wall to enjoy the breeze while they criticise the "upper ten thousand." In the season, when as now Poona does not attract them, the comparatively small number of European residents dash or canter past in a style worthy of New Bombay which forms so appropriate a background. If to these improvements we add the great Elphinstone and other reclamations on the foreshore of the harbour, now completed, and the Back Bay reclamation still in progress, it will be admitted that, though late and at the expense of the general treasury, Bombay is fast being made worthy of its future. In both cases, however, the Government has made a good bargain. The Elphinstone works, due to the engineering genius of Mr. Ormiston and the enterprize of Messrs Nicol and Co., have created a new port with all necessary appliances, and are already yielding a large revenue to the State. The Back Bay improvement has enabled the Baroda railway to run into Colaba and has given Government a new Esplanade and sites for a great Chowringhee, at a cost, thus far, of a million and three quarters sterling to which another quarter of million has to be added before the work is finished.

More remarkable than all this progress, which has been largely effected by imperial grants of money, are the municipal improvements carried out solely from local rates. All are stamped by the foresight, the energy, and the good taste of one man, the Municipal Commissioner, as in Calcutta, most of them have till recently been carried out in opposition to the ignorance or selfishness of a majority of the Justices. The first facts which strikes us are the absence of epidemics, and the enormous reduction in the annual rate of mortality. We place no absolute reliance on the statistics of the census and of annual registration. But for the purpose of comparing the facts of one year with those of another, the results are valuable. In five years the death rate has been reduced from 35 to 22 in every thousand, and this in spite of imperfect drainage and a deficient water supply. Mr. Crawford has been ably supported by his successive Health Officers, who have supervision of all the conservancy arrangements. Again, much of his success is due to the fact that he is not burdened with the administration of the police. While in Calcutta both Mr. Schalch and Mr. S. Hogg have grasped not only at police powers but at control of the port until they have utterly failed to overtake their legitimate work, in Bombay each department is under an efficient and responsible head and all seem to work harmoniously. One glance at the city explains the rare appearance of epidemics. There are no open drains, no evil smells; wherever it is possible new streets are opened up and old ones are widened. In some cases the native town is becoming picturesque as well as healthy, private owners vieing with each other in building carved wooden houses, gaily coloured, the quaint projecting verandahs of which, as they tower up to the sixth and even seventh storey, remind the visitor of old Edinburgh or Nuremberg. But the greatest improvement of all consiste in the markets which justly bear the name of their projector, besides those smaller erections for the poorer classes which are to be found in more than one part of the Fort and the native town. Since 1865 Mr. Crawford has not only given every class in Bombay markets which many a city in Europe might covet, but has thus created a new source of revenue for the Municipality. We commend the facts to Calcutta, the five *abattoirs* of which are comparatively useless because the Justices persist in allowing a private capitalist to monopolise the market supply, and a combination of butchers and khansamahs to keep up prices. In four years seven markets have been opened by the Municipal Commissioner in three separate quarters of Bombay, and five slaughter houses have been erected at Bandora, eight miles distant. The whole have cost £115,000 and they yield a revenue of £16,600 this year—a revenue which is annually increasing. The markets alone covering 124,600 square feet or nearly 3 acres, and containing 2,002 stalls, cost £77,121 only. An income of 20 per cent. on the cost may always be reckoned on, so that even as a speculation the markets are successful. But what shall we say of the influence of their arrangements on the health and the social habits of the people and on the state of prices? The cattle are made to rest for some time in the sheds at Bandora. When slaughtered the meat is sent in by special train every morning to the sidings at the markets, where it is sold under careful European superintendence in classes priced according to quality. A price list of every article is issued every morning. The Arthur Crawford Markets might be daily visited by the most delicate lady, so perfect are their arrangements. Architecturally they are an honour to Bombay, and we would recommend every visitor to view the city from the market tower which rises to a height of 148 feet. In no city in the East have we seen so pleasing a sight as that presented by the busy and orderly crowds who every morning make their purchases in these markets. Mr. Hogg and the Calcutta Justices ought to be shamed into similar action by the success of this Bombay experiment. We have only to add that the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay collects a total revenue of about £300,000 a year, of which £225,000 is purely municipal and the rest is for police, lighting and water. He has the advantage of such sources, denied to Calcutta and Madras, as town duties, liquor and tobacco licenses. The rateable value of house property fell from £1,630,953 in 1867 to £1,394,126 last year, and rents are still falling. But it is still true that the cost of living in Bombay is greater than it is in Calcutta.

Many improvements are still required in Bombay, and we trust that Mr. A. Crawford will be supported in carrying them out. Just as there are no shops, so from Parell to Malabar Hill there are no European houses which rise above the style of bungalows. Even the finest public buildings are disfigured by hideous roofs of red tiles or painted corrugated iron. The flats are still a scandal to the Island. The drainage which so offensively runs through them to the Indian Ocean ought to be diverted to Coorla, and this, we believe, Captain Tulloch, the engineer, will never cease to urge. A larger supply of water than that given by Vehar is required, whether from Toolsee or Kennery. We trust Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will not delay to carry out his admirable project of building a Chowringhee on the Back Bay reclamation, so that the merchants may be decently housed at no great distance from the business quarter. These things done, with a cutting through Malabar Hill to allow the sea breeze to sweep over the Island while the road is lined by fine English houses, and New Bombay will be worthy of its position as the capital of Western India. S.

FAREWELL SOIREE TO BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

A FAREWELL soiree was given at the Hanover-square Rooms last evening (Sept. 12) in honour of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen. Mr. C. Thomas, president of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, was in the chair. The hall was crowded upon the occasion, a large proportion of the audience being ladies. It was stated that ministers representing eleven religious denominations were present.

After some introductory observations from the Chairman,

The Rev. Dr. Cappel, a German clergyman, expressed, on behalf of his countrymen, a desire for the success of the great and glorious work in which Mr. Sen was engaged.

The Rev. Professor Plumptre, the Rev. William Brock, the Rev. H. Ierson, the Rev. George Murphy, the Rev. Dawson Burns, and Professor Albiter, of Paris, successively addressed the meeting.

Miss Emily Faithfull, on behalf of the women of England, expressed her sense, and she was sure also the sense of her countrywomen, of the noble efforts made by Chunder Sen on behalf of the women of India.

Chunder Sen (who was most enthusiastically received) said that his endeavours had been to unite India and England in the closest ties of social and religious fellowship. He would mention some of his first impressions of England. The first thing that struck him was the splendour of the shops, while their number bewildered him. The next thing that struck him was the extent to which the art of puffing was carried. Another thing that struck him was the activity of the Englishman, who seemed as if he was a machine made to work. He could not help adverting to their dinner parties, which always reminded him of hunting parties (laughter.) Lastly, he must say a word or two about ladies' dress. He did not believe in man's infallibility, or in woman's infallibility (much laughter.) Adverting to ladies' dress, he would direct attention to their heads and their tails (laughter.) The fact was that a refined and distinguished lady of the west occupied five times as much room as a gentleman (renewed laughter.) As regarded the head, his observation led him to believe that the hair of women in England and in Europe was longer than the hair on the head of women in India. He would ask, then, why that huge protuberance on the back of the head? (great laughter.) He thought that educated and sensible ladies would, in future, give better evidence of the fertility of their brains (hear, hear.) He had been distressed at the prevalence of pauperism, and at the existence of what was really caste. He regretted also to see the encouragement which was given to intemperance and to prostitution by several legislative enactments. He now turned to the bright side of the picture. What had gladdened and encouraged him most was such charity as he had seen in London. Might God bless the nation that had such noble characters. To a spirit of Christianity such institutions were due. He was struck with the charm of the family circle, and especially with the bright faces of English children. He was delighted also to observe the force of public opinion, and he looked forward to the day when that power should be displayed in his own country. He called upon Englishmen to aid him in this work. He asked them also to aid, as regarded India, in the education of the masses, in the education and improvement of women, in the suppression of the liquor and the opium traffic, in the introduction into that country of that charity which constituted the wonder of England, and a reform of many customs prevalent in India. As to the religious life of England he hoped his remarks would be received in the spirit in which they were offered. He thought that one great drawback of English, or indeed Western Christianity, was that it was too sectarian; another was that it was too muscular and hard; and again, it was too dogmatic.—*Standard.*

ITALIAN CIRCULAR CONCERNING ROME.

FLORENCE, Sept. 11.

Signor Visconti-Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the representatives of Italy abroad, dated the 7th inst. This document and the instructions given by the President of the Council to the Duke de San Martino establish the necessity of the Italian troops occupying those points of the Roman territory which may require their presence in order to insure the inviolability of the Italian soil and the security of the Holy See. The troops will leave the populations at liberty to carry on their own public administration, and will take no part in any act that might prejudge any political or ecclesiastical question whatever. The Italian Government, moreover, declares itself ready to come to an understanding with the foreign Powers upon the arrangements for the sovereign independence of the Roman Pontiff, and expresses a hope that His Holiness will accept the conservative and tutelary action of Italy for his own sake and for that of the Roman people.

THE ROMAN EXPEDITION.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, TERNI, Sept. 10.

TERNI, usually so quiet, and only visited by foreigners, who, on their way to Rome, stop a few days here to visit the celebrated waterfalls, presents now a most exciting aspect. General Cadorna, commanding the corps of observation, as it is called, is quartered at the episcopal residence. Through the palace is tolerably spacious, only a few of the officers of his staff have rooms there, and the two principal hotels here are actually converted into barracks. The long narrow streets are filled up with horses and donkeys bringing in provisions. The squares are occupied by four guns, carts, and all kinds of waggons. Orderlies keep trotting up and down, carrying orders and despatches. All the ladies of the neighbouring villas have poured into Terni, and the principal cafés are converted into elgant saloons, where flirting and *esprit* are the order of the day. Besides, the newspaper correspondents, who form a little army, have an invasion of Roman emigrants. The large table d'hôte room this morning was crowded with them. Old men who have passed their best days out of their native land, young men banished from Rome at different epochs were here awaiting with impatience to see again their country, their families, and their friends. I could make out from their conversation that a great part of them entertained, or rather had entertained, Republican ideas. But now they keep saying we have but one opinion. It is King Victor Emmanuel who will have opened to us the gates of our beloved country, and we should be traitors were we to entertain any other idea but that of saluting him as the elected sovereign. It is surprising to witness the perfect harmony and cordiality now existing.

As soon as I arrived here this morning I called upon General Cadorna, who was extremely polite, and who kindly promised to furnish me with the latest and most certain information. General Cadorna said he felt great satisfaction at the idea that an English Liberal paper would be informed from the seat of operations of all that was going on. No doubt this was nothing compared with Franco-Prussian campaigns, but the English would do well to keep in mind that though it was the army which invaded the Papal territory, this ought to be considered more a religious and a moral campaign than a military one. Serious complications may spring up from it, but Italy could not do otherwise. Count Ponza di San Martino, who had left Florence the night before last, was to have passed through here at 11 A.M. on his way back from Rome. I went to the railway station, hoping to see him there, and learn something from him. But no San Martino was there. As I propose going to Narni at 5 P.M., and returning by the 11 P.M. train, I shall most probably meet him at that hour, and shall try to get a place in his carriage and get news from him as to the results of his mission. Count San Martino brought with him an autograph letter of the King to the Pontiff, in which King Victor Emmanuel simply stated that considering the important and serious events which had taken place he had thought it his duty to occupy the rest of the Papal territory, promising to the Pontiff all those guarantees which would assure to him the free exercise of his spiritual office. If General Cadorna's information was correct, it would be to the following effect: San Martino would be received by Pope Pius IX., who would state to him that as soon as the troops of King Victor Emmanuel entered the Papal territory he would declare himself a prisoner of the King's. "Now, all this," observed the General to me, "would be a most absurd thing." The manifesto which is already printed, and cannot be long appearing, declares to all Europe that it is the intention of the Italian Government to guarantee to the Pope all he can wish for. Evidently Pope Pius intends moving Europe to compassion, but Europe will not be so insane as to meddle with our affairs at this moment, and will let things take their course. General Cadorna believes the Pope to have ordered his troops not to resist. What the Italian Government most ardently desires is, that not a drop of blood should be spilt. But, notwithstanding the Pope's orders to be contrary, Colonel de Charrette, commander of the Papal Zouaves, insists on offering resistance to the Italians. His forces are concentrated near Montefiascone, where several works of defence have been improvised during the last few days. It is generally believed here that the Papal army amounts to 15,000 men, all well armed and equipped. The soldiers have Bevington's muskets, and several mitrailleuses of Belgian make. The spirit of the native troops is resigned, and they frankly state that as soon as the Italians approach they will lay down their arms. But the Zouaves seem to entertain the most ferocious intentions. And what is more, they do not only mean to avail themselves of this occasion for repeating the bloody scenes of Perugia, should the populations prove hostile to them, but a general massacre is expected in Rome itself. General Cadorna said to me this morning that what he ardently wished, in the general interests of European peace, was that no blood should be shed, but that if the foreign troops in the service of the Pope were really to commit any act of brutality, he would not hesitate one moment in crushing them down to the last man. "We shall treat the natives as our brothers, the more so as we learn that they only serve because they are compelled to do so. But as for the others, if any remain, they shall not stop on Italian territory one hour more than is necessary, and a part of our fleet has precisely the task of carrying them back to their native countries."

Three divisions of troops are encamped in the neighbourhood of Narni. I don't believe we shall cross the frontier before Monday or Tuesday. That we shall pass it, and that we shall go to Rome, there is little doubt now. As Florence will not credit it till it has really taken place, I asked General Cadorna if he thought there might be a chance of abandoning the object of the march. He stared at me, and exclaimed, "Don't you yourself see the spirit of the army and the population? Were we to draw back it would be certain ruin."—*Daily News.*

The Italian *ultimatum* rejected by the Pope contained these terms:—"The Pope to retain the sovereignty over the Leonine portion of Rome, and the ecclesiastical institutions of all Rome. The income of the Pope, the Cardinals, and all the Papal officers and officials to continue uncurtailed. The Papal debt to be guaranteed. Envoys to the Pope and Cardinals to retain their present immunities, even if not residing in the Leonine city. All nations to be freely admitted to the Leonine city. The Catholic clergy in all Italy to be freed from Government supervision. The Italian military, municipal, and entail laws to be modified as regards Rome."

The Pope was solicited to leave Rome and to go on board an English frigate.

THE WAR.

COUNT BISMARCK'S REPORT ON THE CAPITULATION OF SEDAN.

DONCHERY, SEPT. 2.

AFTER I had repaired hither last evening by your Majesty's command, in order to take part in the negotiations as to the capitulation, they were interrupted till about 1 a.m. by the granting of time for consideration. This General Wimpffen begged for after General Moltke had firmly declared that no condition other than a laying down of arms would be approved, and that the bombardment would be resumed at 9 A.M., if the capitulation were not previously concluded. Early this morning, towards 10 o'clock, General Reille was announced to me, and he informed me that the Emperor wished to see me and was already on his way from Sedan. The General immediately turned back in order to tell His Majesty that I was following him, and shortly afterwards, half-way between here and Sedan, in the vicinity of Frenois, I found myself opposite the Emperor. His Majesty was in an open carriage with three superior officers, and with a like number on horseback close by. Among the latter Generals Castelnau, Reille, Moskowa, who appeared wounded in the foot, and Vaubert were personally known to me. Arrived at the carriage, I dismounted, stepped up immediately to the Emperor's side and asked His Majesty's commands. The Emperor expressed a wish to see your Majesty, apparently thinking that your Majesty was at Donchery. After I had replied that your Majesty's Head-Quarters were at the moment three (German) miles distant, at Vendresse, the Emperor asked whether any place had been fixed in the locality whither he might repair, and, in fine, what my opinion was on the matter. I replied that I had come here when it was quite dark, the country being unknown to me, and placed at his disposal the house occupied by me at Donchery, which I would at once vacate. The Emperor accepted this, and proceeded towards Donchery, but halted about 100 paces from the Meuse bridge leading into the town, before a working man's house standing by itself, and asked whether he could not dismount there. I sent Count Bismark Bohlen, who, in the interim, had followed me, to inspect the house, and after he had announced that its internal accommodation was very poor and narrow, but that it was free from wounded, the Emperor dismounted and directed me to follow him inside. Here, in a very small room, containing one table and two chairs, I had about an hour's conversation with the Emperor. His Majesty was extremely anxious to obtain more favourable terms of capitulation for the army. I declined to discuss this matter with His Majesty, when so purely military a question was pending between General Moltke and General Wimpffen. On the other hand, I asked the Emperor whether His Majesty was inclined to negotiate for peace. The Emperor replied that as a prisoner, he was not now in a position to do so, and on my further question by whom, in his view, the Executive authority of France was at present represented, His Majesty referred me to the Government at Paris. After the clearing up of this point, which from the Emperor's letter of yesterday to your Majesty could not be certainly judged of, I perceived, and did not conceal this from the Emperor, that the situation, to-day as yesterday, offered no other practical question than the military one, and I signified the necessity which therefore rested on us of obtaining before all things, through the capitulation of Sedan, a material pledge for the stability of the military results already achieved. I had already, yesterday evening, considered the question on all sides with General Moltke whether it would be possible, without prejudice to German interests, to offer more favourable conditions than those laid down in deference to the military feeling of honour of an army which had fought well. After due consideration we had felt ourselves obliged to settle this question in the negative. When, therefore, General Moltke, who meanwhile had come from the town, went to your Majesty for the purpose of laying before you the Emperor's wishes, this was not, as your Majesty knows, with the intention of supporting them.

The Emperor then went out into the open air, and invited me to sit by him before the door of the house. His Majesty submitted to me the question whether it was not practicable to allow the French army to cross the Belgian frontier, in order that they might be disarmed and 'interned.' I had already, the previous evening, conversed on this eventuality with General Moltke. As regarded the political situation, I on my side did not take the initiative, nor did the Emperor, except that he deplored the misfortune of war, and affirmed that he himself had not desired war, but had been forced into it by the pressure of public opinion in France.

Through inquiries in the place, and specially through a search by officers of the General Staff, it had meantime, between 9 and 10 o'clock, been ascertained that the château of Bellevue, near Frénois, was suited to the reception of the Emperor, and moreover, was not occupied by wounded. I mentioned this to His Majesty, fixing Frénois as the place which I should propose to your Majesty for the interview, and accordingly put it to the Emperor whether His Majesty would wish to proceed thither at once, as to remain within the small working man's cottage was inconvenient, and the Emperor would possibly require some rest. His Majesty gladly acquiesced, and I accompanied the Emperor—a guard of honour of your Majesty's body Cuirassier regiment preceding him—to the chateau of Bellevue, where in the interim the Emperor's additional suite and equipages, the arrival of which out of the town had till then appeared uncertain, had come from Sedan. General Wimpffen also arrived, with whom, in expectation of the return of General Moltke, the discussion of the capitulation negotiations, broken off yesterday, was renewed by General Podbielsky, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Verdy and General Wimpffen's chief of the Staff, both which officers drew up the protocol. I only took part in them by sketching the political and legal situation according to the explanations given me by the Emperor himself. From Count Nostiz, commissioned by General Moltke, I received the announcement that your Majesty would see the Emperor only after the conclusion of the capitulation—an intimation on which the hope on the other side of obtaining other conditions than those laid down was given up. I rode off upon this with the intention of informing your Majesty of the position of affairs towards Donchery, but on the way I met General Moltke with the text of the capitulation approved by your Majesty; and this, after we went with him to Frénois, was then accepted and signed without dispute. The conduct of General Wimpffen, as also that of the other French generals the previous night, was very becoming. That brave officer could not refrain from expressing to me his great pain at being called on, 48 hours after his arrival from Africa and half a day after taking the command, to subscribe his name to a capitulation so deplorable for the French nation. Want of provisions and munitions, however, and the absolute impossibility of any further defence imposed on him as a General the duty of restraining his personal feelings, as further bloodshed could not alter the situation. The concession of the release of the officers on their word of honour was accepted with warm thanks, as an expression of your Majesty's intention not to overstep the limits which our political and military interests made necessary with regard to the feelings of an army which had fought bravely. To this sentiment General Wimpffen afterwards gave expression in a letter, in which he thanked General Moltke for the very considerate manner in which the negotiations were on his side conducted.

INTERVIEWS WITH BISMARCK.

(CORRESPONDENT OF THE "STANDARD.")

RHEIMS (THE KING'S HEAD-QUARTERS), Sept. 6.

I HAD the luck yesterday morning to fall in with the Royal *cortege* just as it was quitting Rethel, and I came on with it here. A short way out of the town three or four more carriages drove to the front. In one was the King's secretary, and by his side Count Bismarck. I noticed that the carriage pulled up, and immediately Herr Abeken descended, came back to where I was, and said that Count Bismarck would be obliged if I would ride up to the carriage and be presented to him. It was the first time I had seen the distinguished statesman, so much the subject of curiosity. He was profuse in his apologies for what he described, with much humour, as the stupid redtapeism of the War Office, which had kept me so long from the scene of action in spite of the permission he had obtained for me from the King, and his Excellency is perfectly aware why I sought that permission, and in what capacity I am here, you may consider a good part of the polite regrets as addressed to yourself. "At any rate," he added, with sly satire, "you shall go fast enough now." The *cortege* was in full motion; and with the expression of my thanks, I turned my horse's head. He detained me a moment to ask for something I had written concerning this war, and which was published in a Berlin paper. I handed it to him. "I know it already," he said, "but I want it for General Von Roon, to show him how wrong he was not to send you to the front at once." This man knows everything, even to the veriest trifles, and talks with a merry *bonhommie* very remarkable. . . . . .

I have had another and a longer interview with Count Bismarck; not quite across the walnuts and the wine, but over, at least, that champagne, in the heart of whose native soil we are, and which is now flowing so freely down German throats. He was full of talk, and all of the liveliest kind. "We shall stay here to-morrow, I think," he said, "and perhaps the day after. *We must give the Parisians time to cook in their own juice.*" He made very merry over the new French Ministry, of whose composition I now heard for the first time. But he had also his jokes against his own countrymen. He had just received a letter from home. "My wife writes," he said, "that I complain of our German bands and their bad music, but adds that they are just as badly off in that respect at Frankfort." I inquired about his son, who, I had heard, had lost both legs at Mars-la-Tour. He answered merrily that he was hit only in one, and that one he should save, though the ball went in at the thigh and came out near the knee. He and his horse and the saddle had five wounds among them, the horse two, the saddle one, and the rider two. "It is well," he said, "the French fire so hurriedly and at such a distance, for their weapons are magnificent. But every sportsman knows what is the effect of aiming at an entire covey of partridges, instead of covering a single bird. You hit none. That is their case, luckily for us." He went on to describe the fortunes of his other son on the same day; how he was seen to fall with his horse, and was left for dead, but how he met his father, safe and sound, the same evening. The Minister himself had a little share in the events of that day's battle, which he related with much gusto. He was appealed to by a French priest, who found himself at a critical moment kept for the nonce a prisoner. There were good reasons for his detention, into which it is not necessary to enter; but the priest appealed to his gown, and protested violently against the detention. "It is quite right," said the Minister, "for all that. If you were to attempt to go, I would shoot you myself." At length the moment arrived when the priest could safely be released. By that time his good humour had returned, and he departed with the polite assurance that the Minister, in his long career of civil duty, had not forgotten the trade and functions of a soldier. The compliment was narrated with evident satisfaction, for in this land civilians are looked down upon, and I have myself heard the phrase applied to Count Bismarck, "He is only a civilian." He is himself not of that opinion, as the anecdote shows. But in whatever character we regard him, he is certainly one of the heartiest, frankest, and most genial of mankind.

As I bring this letter to a close the square of the cathedral is crowded with people; a military concert is going forward; and some of that villainous music of which Count Bismarck spoke is being served out to us. It is patriotic, but discordant, and atrociously noisy. And the grand old pile, born of other centuries, looks clamly down upon the distracting din, and surely wonders if we have really improved upon the much abused ages that lifted it in piety to the skies.

A WORD IN SEASON WITH COUNT BISMARCK.

ONE of our (*Daily News*') correspondents with the German armies sends us a report of a casual conversation with the Chancellor of the North German Confederation. The following extract will be found interesting at this juncture:—

"We spoke about the future form of government in France, and he told me that news had just been received that a Republic had been declared at Paris. 'We don't want to interfere in the domestic affairs of France,' he said: 'but our people think we must have those German provinces that they took away from us many years ago, and we must at least render them powerless to menace us by the same road that they have done for the last 20 years. We must have Metz and and Strasbourg; we ask no more than that, and that is necessary to our own safety.' I told him that I had often wondered at the patience of the Prussians. 'We are a very patient people,' he replied. 'They have been telling us that if we would not fight they would compel us to do so; but we are like the father of a family who, after suffering many insults, at last consents to fight a duel, but only on condition that the struggle shall be decisive and final.'"

THE FRENCH LOSSES AT SEDAN.

(PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL NEWS.)

RHEIMS, Sept. 9, 1-30.

Besides 25,000 prisoners taken in the battle of Sedan, 83,000 men, including 4,000 officers and 14,000 wounded, surrendered by capitulation. Adding to these the losses at Beaumont, and about 3,000 escaped to Belgium, MacMahon's army must have numbered nearly 150,000.

Above 400 field guns, 70 mitrailleuses, 150 fortress guns, 10,000 horses, and an enormous material were taken.

GENERAL STEINMETZ.

GENERAL STEINMETZ has lost his independent command, and is now reported to be attached to the King's head-quarters. He incurred the King's displeasure by his entire disregard of the lives of his troops. Besides, he fought at Spichern and Forbach, contrary to Moltke's plans, and made the bloody days of August 14 and 16 necessary.—*Berlin Letter, September* 11, *Daily News.*

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

SEVERAL Prussian regiments are now armed with Chassepots taken at Sedan.

Large numbers of the *demi-monde* have been expelled from Nancy by the Prussian authorities.

The cattle plague is fast spreading in Brandenburg, Hesse, Nassau, and Saxony.—*Berlin, September* 15.

Ships daily enter the Oder and the Elbe, and the blockade seems to have ceased.—*Berlin, September* 14.

At Cologne, Wesel, and Spandau thousands of tents are pitched for the French prisoners.—*Berlin, Sept.* 14.

Complying with a German request, Bazaine sent an officer to Sedan, and was expected to surrender on ascertaining Macmahon's fate.

The *Journal de Liege* of Sept. 10 says that the Belgian Ministry has decided upon the recognition of the French Republic, as in 1848.

The principal German Cabinets are making preparations for establishing a common Government and Parliament for all Germany.—*Berlin, September* 14.

Captain Bernard von Roon, chief of a brigade of artillery, and son of the Prussian Minister of War, has died of the wounds he received at the Battle of Sedan.

The cattle plague is rapidly increasing near Berlin. As usual we are indebted for it to Russian cattle, which this time were imported for the victualling of the army. —*Berlin Letter.*

According to the *Kreuz Zeitung*, every soldier passing through Rheims was to receive a bottle of champagne. Rheims is known to be the head-quarters for the manufacture of that sparkling wine.

A rebellion has broken out at Nice and Mentone. The French authorities have been deposed, and the political prisoners released. An Italian Republic was proclaimed.—*Berlin, September* 13.

Immediately after the treachery at Laon the bombardment of Metz, which had been generously countermanded, was begun. During the night a thousand grenades were fired.—*Berlin, September* 14.

Of the 4,000 officers captured at Sedan about 3,000, not having signed the capitulation, are sent to Germany, —*Berlin, September* 14. [Among them were a number of French Generals and Commanders, including Wimpffen.]

It is said that General Billard, who was a prisoner at Sedan, escaped. Dressed as a peasant, he went through the Prussian forces, and arrived safely in Paris, where General Trochu has given him the command of Fort St. Denis.

German scholars have been sent to France to search the archives of occupied towns for documents bearing on German mediæval history. The transfer of these papers to Germany will be among the conditions of peace.—*Berlin, September* 14.

It is stated in the *Kreuz Zeitung* that, by order of the Minister of War, the French prisoners were to be supplied with white bread instead of the ammunition bread which is generally served out to the Prussian soldiers. It appears that the French cannot digest the black bread.

Among the French prisoners M. Tacqusson, the well-known champagne manufacturer, is one. When captured he was dressed in a most fantastic style, said to be the style of a captain of Gardes Mobiles; but it more resembled the costume usually worn by the operatic martial heroes of "Fra Diavolo."

In the *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* the hope is expressed that in the treaty of peace Count Bismarck will endeavour to include Luxembourg. It goes on to state that as the King of the Netherlands was willing to sell his right to France he might be disposed to transfer it to Prussia upon the like conditions.

The *German Post* relates that after the slaughter at Vionville, on the 18th of August, a strange and touching spectacle was presented. On the evening call being sounded by the 1st Regiment of Dragoons of the Guard, 602 riderless horses answered to the summons, jaded, and in many cases maimed. The noble animals still retained their disciplined habits.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm, major in the 4th Prussian Grenadier Guards, "Queen Augusta," who was killed at Gravelotte on the 19th of August, while heading his battalion, was one of the heroes of the Mexican war. After the catastrophe at Queretaro he returned to Europe to resume his military career in the Prussian army. He was in his 42nd year.

I believe I was in error in saying that all the money, valuables, clothes, &c., found at the Tuileries were despatched after the Empress. Most of the things were sent; but I understand that part of the money, if not the whole of it, was kept back till it could be ascertained whether it belonged to the Empress personally or to the Civil List.—*Paris Letter, Times.*

Among the victims sacrificed at the battle of Mars-la-Tour was Dr. Hermann Pabst, one of the most promising historical writers of Germany. He was engaged upon a work on Italian history especially with reference to the lives of the Popes. When the war broke out he left Naples to take part in it, and met his untimely fate as adjutant to the 2nd Grenadier Brandenburg Regiment.

An officer communicates to the *Schlesische Zeitung* the fact that during the war of 1866 against Austria eight brothers of his were in the Prussian army. In the present French war there are nine engaged; two are captains of infantry, three are captains of cavalry, and four are lieutenants. "If," adds the tenth brother, "I had not lost a part of my right arm, I should certainly not be absent."

According to the *Vossische Zeitung*, there are among the French prisoners at Stettin two men belonging to a regiment named Zephyrs. These men are distinguished from their red-trousered brethren by wearing nether garments of blue. This regiment of Zephyrs is composed of criminals—not of the lowest class, such as thieves—who are permitted to purchase their freedom by acts of bravery on the field of battle.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* remarks, in regard to the number of Generals taken at the capitulation of Sedan, that, as the French army at the commencement of the war had eight marshals, 75 generals of divisions, and 160 brigadier generals, the whole of them numbering 243, and commanding an army estimated at 400,000 men, the number of 50 generals taken in proportion to 150,000 men, is not, as has been considered, too large.

The inhabitants of the town of Lübhen and the surrounding villages are in deep mourning. It appears that the losses sustained by the 3rd Battalion of the Brandenburg Jägers, which had been principally composed of men drafted from these places, have been so severe that there is no family which has not to lament the death of either a husband, son, or some near relation. It is, in fact, a vast family of mourners.

From accounts in the German papers, it appears that the German troops are greatly harassed and annoyed by irregular bands of volunteers. These attack the ambulance carriages, rob the wounded soldiers, and destroy small detachments of troops by attacking them with superior numbers. In this way a detachment of Bavarian troops was routed. These incidents create great bitterness among the soldiery,

The losses of the German armies at the battle of Vionville, according to the official accounts published in the German papers, are 626 officers, 15,925 privates and non-commissioned officers, and 1,832 horses. In this statement the losses sustained by the 7th Regiment of Cuirassiers, the 16th of Lancers, and 13th of Dragoons, as well as those of the Dragoons of the Guard, who had suffered severely on the 16th of August, are not included.

The rejoicings in Berlin in celebration of the splendid victories of Germany have been universal, in spite of the sad tidings which attend the war. One worthy citizen, says the Berlin papers, wishing to manifest both his joy and sorrow, hung four small flags of mourning from his windows. Upon being questioned as to the cause, he remarked that he had had four sons, and all these had sacrificed their lives in helping to obtain the German victories.

A Danish paper, the *Aarhuus-Stiftstidende*, speaks seriously of a new disease having arisen in Denmark. It is called the "Weissenburger fever." It appears that when the success of the German troops at Weissenburg became known in Denmark, the excitement caused by the defeat of the French brought on numerous disorders of a nervous character, which showed themselves in fever, severe stomach affections, &c., to which the doctors have given the name of "Weissenburger fever."

In Frankfurt a committee for relieving the sufferings of Alsace and Lorraine is being formed. A correspondent says—"The change which has come over the feelings of our city is extraordinary. The inhabitants are now full of enthusiasm and spirit. They are earnestly setting about to establish connections with the towns of Alsace. They offer them credit for any kind of colonial and other produce, in the firm belief that Frankfurt will be the future capital of that country, when re-united with Germany."

Since war was declared all German papers have been excluded from France, and the same fate has been shared by some of the principal organs of England, Belgium, and Austria. The Germans, on the contrary, have allowed the free circulation of all French papers. The wisdom of the latter step has been apparent to every impartial observer; the folly of the former has been manifested by the total ignorance of the French as to the true state of matters on which the very existence of their country depended.

Herr Hans Wachenhusen, in his letter to the *Kolnische Zeitung*, gives the following incident of Napoleon's meeting with Count Bismarck: "The Emperor, knowing what bitter and offensive remarks had been made against the Count in the circle at the Tuileries, and being perfectly aware that Bismarck was equally well informed, waited anxiously for his arrival. He came; and, when within some paces of Napoleon, put his hand on his revolver, which had, on his journey, become displaced. The movement was merely one to readjust the weapon; but the Emperor mistook the action, and paled visibly, at which Bismarck, reading the Emperor's glance, merely smiled."

In a letter from a soldier of Berlin, who is with the army before Metz, the following statement is made: "During the last three weeks we have been resting with no roof over us but the sky, and have suffered considerably from wet. For the last few days we have been exposed to continuous heavy rain; our clothes are rotting on our bodies. If only we had woollen shirts! Would that our townsmen knew the value of their gifts! If all had arrived here in due order the soldiers would be deeply grateful; but, from all that has been collected for our benefit, nothing has reached us. If we could only obtain a change of linen we should be happy. As it is now, we are covered with vermin."

The assertion that the French army greatly neglected outposts and sentinels is strengthened by the following from a German paper. It is there stated that the first engagement of the battle at Beaumont was commenced by the Prussian Captain von Stuckradt. Riding towards Beaumont, accompanied by six Hussars, to reconnoitre, the party was met in a wood by a French patrol which fired on them, and then retired to their camp. It was dinner-time and all were busily engaged in cooking and eating. The patrol having retired, Von Stuckradt concluded his survey uninterruptedly, drew up his battery, and, unobserved, brought his fire to bear on the camp, spreading consternation amongst the unguarded hungry cooks.

Letters from Marseilles describe the excitement following the news of the surrender at Sedan. The people behaved like madmen. They rushed *en masse* to the Bourse, decapitated the statue of the Emperor, and derisively rolled the trunk through the streets and flung the eagles into the port. They pitched inkstands at the pictures of the Imperial family, breaking furniture to atoms, tearing down curtains and reducing them to shreds, and regaling themselves from the cellars. After thus quenching their thirst, they received arms, and forthwith commenced spy-hunting. A man who was suspected took to his heels and escaped; and it is stated that many of the secret police, as well as the Commissaire Central and his secretary, are locked up in the dungeons under the Prefecture.

Many anecdotes of the battle-field serve to show that even there the cherished instincts, if they may be so termed, are retained. A case in point. The well-known ancient custom of the Jews to observe the anniversary of their fathers' deaths by a religious service celebrated by ten of their members was not neglected at the battle of Woerth. A Prussian doctor, a Jew, observing a soldier evidently in search of something, inquired what he needed. "Are you a Jew?" asked the man. Receiving an affirmative reply, "Come with me, then," returned the man. "My comrade wishes to observe the day of his father's death, and we are only nine." It is needless to say that the surgeon readily acceded to his pious request, nor to add that this soul mass was most devoutly performed.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that the King of Prussia, when he received the terms of capitulation, had them read to his whole staff, whom he thus addressed, after alluding to the great historical event which had just happened:—"I am indebted for this to the distinguished feats of the allied armies, to whom I feel bound, on this occasion, to express my kingly thanks; the more so as these great successes are calculated to rivet more closely the bond which unites the provinces of the North German Confederation and my other allies, whose numerous princely representatives I see assembled round me. We may thus hope for a happy future. Our task, however, is not completed with what has occurred under our eyes, for we do not know how the rest of France will accept and estimate it. We must, therefore, remain ready to fight; but meanwhile I present my thanks to every one who has contributed a leaf to the laurel crown of fame of our Fatherland."

An examination has been made of the papers found in the Tuileries, but hitherto without any result. It was evident, from certain appearances, that a great many had been burnt upon that very day, the 4th of September, a memorable date, when the Paris mob scattered the Chamber of Deputies, and the Empress of the French fled from the Louvre in a hackney coach. The papers found are in cipher, and the key to this might very probably be discovered by adepts in such matters; but pieces have been cut out of these documents every here and there, and this excision may render it quite impossible to get at the meaning of the documents. Doubtless those pieces have been carried away, or had been previously packed up and deposited in a place of safety. You will have read in the official paper of the manner in which the secret service money had been disposed of by the late Government, paid to orders which gave no indication of the recipients or of the purposes to which the funds were to be applied.—*Paris Letter, Times.*

The leading journals of Germany express the prevailing opinion of Germany that Napoleon became purposely a prisoner of war. He had time and opportunity to leave Sedan after the defeat of the French; but he could only escape to Belgium, and thence to England. To Paris he dared not return; and to wander about France would have been highly dangerous. So he preferred being the prisoner of a chivalrous King to playing the *rôle* of a miserable political refugee. The whole of the German press is unanimous in rejecting any kind of intervention between France and Germany on the part of the neutral powers. The Germans poohpooh the idea that Napoleon was the sole author of his war. He, of all Frenchmen, they say, perhaps least desired to engage in so hazardous a scheme, especially at his time of life, and in his state of health. It was the French people—more especially the Parisians—who forced him into it; and it is they who must, once for all, be taught that they cannot repeat this sort of thing at their pleasure.

There was lately published, in several German papers, a curious prophecy of Nostradamus, according to which Louis Napoleon was to reign as Emperor exactly seventeen years and nine months. It is worth noticing how this prophecy has been fulfilled. On the 2nd of December, 1852, Napoleon was made Emperor, and on the 2nd of September, 1870, he became prisoner to the King of Prussia. Another seer appeared in 1868. "An Italian publisher has"—so said the *International* in one of its issues of that year—"brought out an almanack representing the dial of a clock. In the centre was the Emperor's likeness, and the hours were marked as follows: One o'clock, Repubblica; two o'clock, Presidenza; three o'clock, 2nd December; four o'clock, Sebastopol; five o'clock, Proclama di Milano; six o'clock, Magenta e Solferino; seven o'clock, Villafranca; eight o'clock, Nizza e Savoia; nine o'clock, Messico; ten o'clock, Occupazione di Roma; eleven o'clock, Guerra alla Prussia (war against Prussia); twelve o'clock, Caduta dal trono (fall from the throne.)"

It appears that of the French prisoners taken at Sedan, 12,500 will remain at Cologne and its neighbourhood. 8,000 have been sent to Coblentz, who will be encamped upon the Karthause, a plateau where about 500 tents have been erected for their accommodation. Among the prisoners are nine generals of division, 13 brigadier generals, 34 colonels, 32 lieutenant-colonels, 80 majors, and 56 captains. All officers are permitted to change their uniform for civil attire, of which permission most of them avail themselves. Saxony will receive 5,000 and Bavaria 10,000 of these prisoners. There are at present more than 130,000 French prisoners in German hands. Their provisioning and transport constitute a considerable tax upon the German people, which must be taken into account when terms of peace are arranged. The German papers argue that there is no necessity to keep these prisoners in idleness, especially as Germany is, in consequence of her sons being in arms, so much in want of labourers, and can, according to international law, employ the under officers and privates in suitable works to reimburse the country for their maintenance. It is therefore proposed to employ the prisoners upon railway and other public works.

THE PROVINCES DEMANDED BACK.

IT appears from the German press that the whole of Germany is unanimous regarding the terms to be demanded from France, on which only peace can be concluded. These conditions are stated to be—payment of the war expenses; a portion of the French fleet as a reparation for the injury German commerce has suffered; and the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. As to the disposal of these provinces opinions are divided. Some are for the creation of an independent State; others for annexation to Prussia, or in part to Baden and to Bavaria. As the whole of the German army is said to share the sentiments of the populace, and is determined to stand or fall by them, King Wiliam and Count Bismarck have no enviable task in listening to any modified terms. According to a letter from Nancy in the *Kreuz Zeitung* the Governor-General of Lorraine, General von Bonin, has appointed Graf Villers as Civil Commissioner, and Herr Geheime-Rath Olberg as Tax Comptroller. The French prefects and sub-prefects have been replaced by Germans, though other French officials who have promised obedience to the ruling powers have been retained. The French judicial and municipal officers also hold their functions. The railway and postal services have been reorganised and partially opened to the public. To promote the revival of commerce, the new Government grants, to persons whose integrity is guaranteed by the local authorities safety, passports enabling them to go from place to place unmolested. In aid of commerce, and more particularly for the conveyance of coal from Saarbruck, the opening and repair of the Rhine-Marne and the Saar canals have been ordered. This has also served the object of giving employment to idle hands. The Mayors have, moreover, received instructions to use the means in their power to promote the re-opening of shops, to cause customary business to be resumed, and to do everything towards restoring the aspect of peaceable times. Public meetings are strictly prohibited, and everything is done to maintain order and security.—*Telegraph.*

THE TEMPER OF FRANCE.

(FROM A PARISIAN.)

September 8.

I HAVE allowed a rather longer interval than usual to elapse without writing. I need not say that it is not from any want of subjects for a letter. The fact is, I only returned to Paris yesterday, after an absence of several days; and out of Paris—unless from the seat of war—it is impossible to write just now. There is a pretty numerous class of so-called Parisians (of which I happen to form part) who have varied interests and consequently conflicting duties. For persons so situated it is necessary, before shutting themselves up in Paris with the prospect of a siege, to settle their rural concerns. When I came up here on Wednesday it was still easy to travel on the western railways, but notice was given even on those lines—the last probably which will remain open—that at any time they might be cut off from the capital. Passengers and personal luggage were alone admitted, the terminus at Paris being encumbered with goods and merchandise which it is next to impossible to clear out. Even provisions, curiously enough, considering the probability of a siege, were no longer taken as merchandise. All the railway bridges have been made ready to be blown up at an hour's notice. The feeling of "going up to town" under such circumstances, without any clear notion of how or when one is to get out again, and what may have befallen one's property before one returns, is very different from the sensations which are generally associated with the idea of a journey to Paris; but the impressions of those who are bound for Paris were placidity itself when compared to the fears of those who are left behind.

It was a pitiable sight and a sad leave-taking—all the women crying, and the men, though looking resolute enough to defend their wives and children if attacked, evidently far from disposed to engage with the Prussians for the mere upholding of the national honour. Seeing all their well-to-do neighbours go away—and I am sorry to say not all of them bound for threatened Paris—the poor creatures felt themselves abandoned. To most people the idea of numbers is an idea of safety. For French peasants, moreover, Paris is the source from which all protection flows. The fortifications, too, appear to them inexpugnable, and they would feel safe behind them. "What are we to do when the Prussians come?" was the universal question; but I must add that, far more than the Prussian army, the marauders and malefactors who follow in the wake of war, and whom it is supposed Paris has expelled to let loose on the adjoining departments, are feared. If you call to mind that all the flower of the male population has been drafted off from the villages, and even the old soldiers called away, to say nothing of the gendarmes and volunteers of all sorts, the fear is not irrational. Of course, the experience of any one person cannot go for much, and I can give but the result of my own observations and the reports of a necessarily limited circle of friends, but I can only say they all tend to one conclusion. The small number of possible combatants which remain in our villages and which constitute the Garde Nationale Sédentaire, are fully resolved to reserve their ammunition exclusively for those who may seek to plunder. The idea of their attempting any resistance to the invader can only be entertained by Parisian journalists. Badly armed and quite untrained, with the sad lesson of the defeat of two valiant and tried armies before their eyes, it is absurd to expect desperate and hopeless heroism of villagers. The French peasant, young or old, married or single, will obey the summons to fight when it comes from the authorities, and will fight his best; but he has no vocation for the guerilla warfare to which the newspapers invite him. He is a landed proprietor mark you, with stock—a cow, a pig, and a few fowls, and lands, but small patches may be—of his own, and he will not wantonly call down on his little all the reprisals of an infuriated soldiery. He has all the well-known prudence, not to say the timidity, of property. This war may perhaps show how far the existence of a large body of peasant landowners may influence and gradually alter those national characteristics which made France "a people of soldiers." I have no leisure to enlarge on this theme, but, warlike or not, Jacques Bonhomme has a certain fund of shrewd good sense. He understands, for instance, that men, whether Prussians or French, must eat; he knows therefore that human locusts are about to devastate his fields, and, though scarcely resigned, he is in a measure prepared for it. It is rather singular that in spite of all the horrible stories of Prussian cruelty and rapacity which have been published in the papers (under a mistaken notion of stimulating patriotism) there is an impression abroad that the enemy will not maltreat the civilian who does not resist. "If we give them at once all we have to eat and drink, they will not hurt us, surely?" Such is the universal remark, half interrogative, half plaintive.

I do not know what the answer of the rabid patriots who indite most of our journals would be to such a question, but I pity them if, standing on those poor hearthstones, looking round on those miserable belongings, and knowing what total destruction and ruin one useless random shot might bring down, they did not recommend submission. I know more than one man of influence who (while going up himself to Paris with the intention of fighting to the last behind the ramparts), being thus questioned, has had no heart to counsel resistance in the village. For my part, I am convinced that no purpose could be served by it. Let us turn as many men into soldiers as we can, but those who are not soldiers must not fight. The war "to the knife," the national war, which so many advocate, so far from redeeming the national disgrace would make the stain far greater. Civilized Europe would view with horror the treacheries, the assassinations, the poisonings which some of the ablest pens in Paris do not hesitate to advocate. If that be patriotism, then patriotism is not a virtue for civilized men. I say nothing of the fearful retaliation such conduct would produce.

As to organized resistance in the departments, or even the formation of new armies, when once Paris is cut off from the rest of France, it is chimerical to think of it. France is certainly not exhausted either in men or money; her resources are immense still, if she had time before her and Paris at her head; but to argue from this that if Paris succumbs France is not utterly vanquished, is about as reasonable as to contend that a man, because he has a broad chest and strong limbs, can defend himself after he is beheaded. We shall have to pay to the uttermost the penalty of our excessive centralization. In Paris and for Paris the terrible game will be played out. Here must be the last throw of the bloody dice, unless bystanders interfere.

I am told that there were rejoicings in the streets on the proclamation of the Republic, and that, for a few hours, our impending perils were forgotten in the satisfaction of having got rid of the man who has been for years the evil genius of France. If so, all such feelings had faded away when I arrived on Wednesday. Paris looks sad and grave (though scarcely even now realizing the imminence of danger) and seems to care little whether there is a Republic or an Empire. The Prussians are the one preoccupation. Several papers had announced in capitals that they would be before our walls on Thursday, and many of our citizens seem really to have believed that the day was fixed somehow. Yet Thursday is over, and we have no news of their approach. If I must give my opinion of the general feeling of the non-political classes here, I would say it was a longing for peace, peace, peace. They are, indeed, beginning to get indignant with the neutrals for not interfering and negotiating; and yet they seem proud to repeat that the new Government has declared that it will not give up an inch of territory or a stone of one of our fortresses. All this is very irrational, but not perhaps unnatural. The fact is that Paris, except in its commerce, has felt none of the material miseries of war. Fresh eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables are abundant; the post comes in regularly, newspapers are plentiful, and excitement—the best-loved luxury of Parisians—is certainly not wanting. But when actual war comes, the pressure of the peaceful, trading, ease-loving population on the Government will be very strong, I fancy. Even now, at the very first war-measure, that of billeting the departmental Gardes Mobiles, to the amount of 100,000, on the citizens of Paris, has caused very blank looks. In the tight-fit of a Parisian house a Garde Mobile or two will certainly be a nuisance.

There seems to have been a notion that the new Republic would repudiate the aggressive policy of the Empire towards Germany (as in effect it has), and that the repudiation would suffice to arrest the enemy. France is quite ready now to let bygones be bygones, and to make friends, and is not a little surprised that Germany should demand further satisfaction. The press has so deceived our public that the real state of the case is not understood. There are thousands who still think that Strasburg will hold out, and that Bazaine may yet escape from Metz. There are millions who believe in a desperate resistance of Paris, which is to wear out the enemy. I wish I could.

The Government—unless each individual who composes it has changed his opinion since he assumed office—wishes for peace on any acceptable terms, but it cannot say so. In the first place there is an extreme Republican party beyond them which would instantly denounce any concession to the enemy as treason towards the nation, and would be borne to power in their stead if it promised an ever-credulous public to bring victory back to the standards of France. In the second place (properly this consideration should have come first), they feel that the national honour would scarcely be safe if hard conditions of peace were accepted while Paris is yet unattacked, and Metz and Strasburg yet untaken. The resistance of Paris, successful or not, is considered necessary for the honour of France. This is true if Paris does resist; but if not, would it not have been better to treat before? Our enemy's wish ought to be a guide for our avoidance, and evidently it is to King William's advantage not to negotiate till Metz and Strasburg—the two coveted fortresses—have fallen. How could he claim them for Germany if they were not in German hands?

The terms of peace—for peace must come—will clearly depend on the temper of Paris. But who can predict what wilful, intrepid, wayward, luxurious Paris will do? Will it prove heroic or despicable—the honour or the disgrace of France? Who can say?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NOT YET QUITE ENCOMPASSED.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.

I WRITE again in the faint hope that this letter may reach you by way of Havre, as the Prussians have not yet quite encompassed us. Last night from my balcony it was a painful sight to witness the glare of burning woods and houses which reddened the sky to the north-west of Paris, and every now and again to hear a dull detonation as some bridge was blown up by the French. Our position here is much like that of spectators at a theatre when the curtain has gone down on the fourth act of a tragedy; we all expect that the last scene will throw even the horrors of Sedan into the shade—that is to say, if Paris keeps its promise to hold out even for a couple of months. The prospect is anything but pleasant. The Government has certainly been casting about in the hopes of obtaining honourable terms, but there appears no chance of such being offered, and General Trochu is determined to rival General Uhrich in the obstinacy of his defence—rival also the commandants of half a dozen other places which still resist gallantly with irregular troops for their defenders. However, in the event of Paris being put to the test, it will at once have to withstand the shock of such artillery as that which late in the day has been brought to bear on the capital of Alsace. Some of that artillery was delayed in its transit in a curious way. The Prussians were using water-carriage for some of their heaviest pieces, and the French peasants, observing this, opened the sluices, and the barges, with huge Krupp artillery, were stranded. Everything is quiet here at present and the city is wonderfully free from crime, the National Guard doing the police. Count de Kératry reports that since he took office on the 4th only one murder has been committed—a man killed his wife. I was witness last night of the way in which the citizen troops do their duty as sergents de ville. Three men went into a restaurant, and, after having dined heartily, informed mine host that a grateful republic would settle the score. Hence a tumult, and the National Guard rushed in and marched the diners off to the station-house, where they were locked up in a cell with a Prussian spy. After a short while the four prisoners managed to batter the door down and make their escape. The spy and two of the men got clear away. However, to-night we are to be deprived of gas, and Count de Kératry's new police force has not yet made its appearance. They are waiting for their new uniform, which is to differ essentially from that of the old sergent de ville. We are not only to be deprived of our gas, but of our intellectual light; most of the newspapers are shifting their head-quarters, as both news and that necessary material, paper, will run very short. Already a bantling which rejoices in the name of *La Patrie en Danger* is being printed on what we call whitey-brown paper. Being on the subject of instruction reminds me that several battalions of the Provincial Mobile have taken up their quarters in the primary school-houses. The scholars must wait till the war is over to proceed with rudiments.

A gentleman who was rummaging the old bookstalls on the Quai Voltaire yesterday came across M. Thier's estimates for the fortifications. The ex-President of the Council when proposing them to Parliament set down the expense at 133,000,000f. What they really cost was 240,000,000f.; but no one quarrels with the price now, and never was the member for the Seine so popular, as to-day while invoking the interference of the Great Powers, lest his bastions should be attacked by Krupp. I may here mention a hasty little note published by the *Opinion Nationale* on the price which this country had to pay in the shape of field allowance for the Emperor and his staff. His Majesty, with a modesty which he hoped would be blamed when compared with the crop of glory with which he was about to endow France, allowed himself 600,000f. and his aides-de-camp were treated with proportionate liberality, the minimum gratification accorded being 12,000f. As the writer remarks, looking at the results obtained, this contrasts strongly with the sou paid to the private soldier.

M. Chatrian, the well-known collaborateur of M. Erckmann, was elected the other day to the command of an irregular company, but had the good sense to hand it over to an old soldier, who probably knew more of the matter than the charming writer of "Madame Therese," "L'Invasion," "Le Conscrit," "Waterloo," &c. &c.

It is very much feared here that the Prussians have serious designs on the wealthy province of Normandy, and that Von Moltke intends to deprive Paris of provisions drawn from that part of the country.

We still hear that "treason" is at work serving out hollow bullets to the Mobiles, and cannon balls that will not fit to the artillery. In some quarters the conduct of Lyons, where the red flag is flying, gives uneasiness, it being clear that, should the "Reds" carry the day in the second city of the Empire, the infection may spread. At the first revolution Bertrand Barrere proposed that Lyons should be razed for a very different fault.

It is said in Paris that the *Journal Officiel de la Republique* will shortly publish the names of those ladies and gentlemen who were in the pay of the late Government. We are told that M. de Kératry has found a bundle of receipts, and that when Paris learns who the recipients of the Imperial bounty were, it will be greatly astonished. Some of the most ardent supporters of Napoleon III. have beaten a hasty retreat—aware, perhaps, of the intentions of the new Préfet de Police to expose the corruptions of his Majesty's reign.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 16.

PARIS HOAXED.

There are a good many stories afloat—some true, and a great many false. One positively true story is that 30,000 Prussian needle-guns have been discovered, stowed away in the warehouse of the Eastern Railway. Who sent them, and how they got there, has not yet been discovered. Another story, which may be true, but which is probably false, is that of the existence of a subterranean passage, with one entrance beyond the fortifications and another in Paris itself. I have seen the letter conveying this information to the authorities. The writer says he has it from one of the masons employed in the work, who offers to come to Paris with a safe conduct, he being a German. The letter seems quite honest, and some of the details are curiously minute. I fancy the writer is in good faith, but that he has been hoaxed by some German workmen. The subterranean passage is said to have been the work of six years and to have been dug by German workmen on high pay, who were always taken to and from their work blindfolded. All this reminds one terribly of the *Mysteries of Udolpho*. Be that as it may, stories like these and others still more alarming begin to act on the nerves of many people who had firmly intended to remain in Paris, and our population of civilians is gradually and visibly diminishing. Waiting for danger is a great trial to courage, and one by one all families who have the means to move go away. There is consequently a good deal of distress already among the workmen, and especially the work-women, belonging to the many Parisian trades which minister to luxury and elegance.—*Paris Letter, Sept.* 10, *Times*.

PUBLIC FEELING IN PARIS.

(FROM A PARISIAN RESIDENT.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Being anxious to discover what really were the views of the citizens of Belleville, I went yesterday evening to a public meeting which I saw was advertised to take place there. I put on a very ancient pea jacket and an exceedingly bad wide-awake, and I flatter myself that the local Curtiuses and Brutuses recognised in me a brother. The meeting was held in a large room, where in quieter times citizens and citizenesses were in the habit of dancing. A platform was arranged on one side for the speakers, and opposite the platform there was a large gallery. The room was full, but not inconveniently crowded, and at least one half of the audience consisted of women. When I entered, the citizen chairman, a working man, was explaining that the Mayor of Paris had informed the Mayor of the arrondissement that he might draw upon him for 2,000f., in order to buy food for those who were in want of it. This announcement was received with some applause and cries of "not enough." Then followed a very fair speech from a working man, who complained that there was a large number of men out of work. He ended by saying that the people must have powder and bread; that this was all they asked from the rich. (Loud cries of "We will have them.") A woman then mounted on the platform, and said that the women of Paris asked to be allowed to make cartridges and balls. Up rose half the women in the room, and shouted, "We want guns to fight." A very stout virago, who evidently was a lady of much local influence, was now hoisted upon a chair. She said that the women of Paris not only wanted guns, but petroleum to pour on the "savages." "Let us all swear to go to the ramparts, and die there; if we are driven from them, let us swear to burn down street after street as they advance." Tremendous applause followed this Irish peroration, in the midst of which the amazon subsided into her chair. An orator from the other side of the room now denounced all the valets of Bonaparte, more particularly the sergens-de-ville. "Virtuous citizens," observed this gentleman, "require no police." From the observations round me, I found that, although there was a general concurrence in this sentiment, there was a somewhat strong feeling that the orator could hardly be included in the rank of virtuous citizens. His speech was a decided failure, his sentiments being considered good, but his character bad. The President now called order for a citizen who wished to deliver an oration upon the best means of defending France. The citizen stepped forward, in person apparently a well-to-do tradesman. He was lengthy, ornate, and unpractical; and I, and many others, left before he had finished. The whole proceedings were orderly, and, from what I witnessed, I do not think there is any intention on the part of the patriots of Belleville to give at present any practical effect to the views which they may have respecting a general division of property. If the Government can manage to feed them, there is no danger of an outbreak; but if during the siege they find themselves starving, there will be bread riots led by the women.—*Daily News*.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE REPUBLIC

The fear of our possible next Government is greater than the fear of the Prussians. Our new Republic is only six days old, and already its most bitter enemies are to be found in the Republican party. At Lyons, at Toulouse, and in other great towns, the chief difficulties the Government has to contend with are raised by the Red and Socialist party. At Lyons the red flag has been unfurled pertinaciously—a flag to which every peasant in France would infinitely prefer the Prussian eagles. It seems scarcely credible that men calling themselves politicians should be so completely devoid of political wisdom as our present rulers have shown themselves to be, when they claimed and took the dangerous inheritance of the fallen Empire. How much better would it have been for the future chances of the Republic to have adopted M. Thiers's proposal, and to have allowed the Legislative Body to appoint an Executive Commission. What a useful stop-gap that Commission would have been! As it is, the present Government has staked its power on exactly the same card that ruined its predecessors. It has placed itself in the same situation that Count Palikao and his colleagues were in. It has entitled itself a Government of National Defence, and calls upon all parties to abjure their differences and to aid in the patriotic work. Parties promise to adjourn the day of political reckoning, and perhaps intend faithfully to keep their word. So, too, did the moderate Republicans promise Count Palikao to give him every chance and throw no impediment in his way. Had he succeeded in war, they would never have attacked him; but he failed, and all promises of forbearance were forgotten. If these men in their turn fail, they, too, must fall and drag their Republic down with them. Other men, the men of another Republic, would then, perhaps, come forward and undertake to save the country—probably, as M. Paulet, of the *Marseillaise*, suggested, by increased energy abroad and "terror at home." We may have this or a Dictator, or both in turn, but, in any case, failure in war imperils the existence of the Republic as our rulers understand it.

It is easy for a Government to call on parties to set aside internal politics and to think only of the invasion of the country, but it is not easy for it to set the example. A Government, whether it wills it or not, must be political. Since last Sunday every Prefect in France has been changed, and there have been wholesale dismissals, which have excited political passion all over the country. Even such offices as those in the Telegraphs and the Assistance Publique have changed hands. Friends have been satisfied and, consequently, adversaries have been discontented. Political feelings have been roused, and thousands of minds have been diverted from that one great object of national defence which, it was declared, was to be paramount. The Government is provisional, but it does not act as if the Republic were provisional. The Constituent Assembly that is to be, if it is not Republican, will have to upset the Republic. The thing could not be helped; nor could the present Government avoid the convocation of a Constituent Assembly; although this is a strange time for elections, and their validity may well be questioned some day. They could not, save provisionally, venture to impose on France (to borrow the expression of the *Journal des Debats*) "the personal rule of eleven private individuals," nor could they, in their self-constituted authority, treat with Prussia in the name of France.—*Paris Letter, Sept.* 10, *Times*.

THE FRENCH FORCE AT PARIS.

Supposing Paris to have been really provisioned for a couple of months, what are the forces available for its defence? Reliable intelligence shows that the soldier element in the garrison can be but small. Not to speak of a body of Marine Artillery, which will be very useful in defending the forts, there were at Paris a few days ago only the 35th and 55th Regiments of the Line, the former a new arrival from Civita Vecchia, the latter originally belonging to the corps of General Frossard, but despatched to the capital before this commander was shut up at Metz. Since then about six old regiments of the Line embodied with the force of General Vinoy have returned to Paris *viâ* Laon. All the other regiments of the Line which had been recently concentrated in the capital are among those lost at Sedan. The like fate also befell the Marine Division and eight new regiments composed of old soldiers and Garde Mobile. How many of the other new regiments will reach the capital in time to take part in its defence it is difficult to say. Besides the eight just mentioned, 45 other regiments had been formed of similar elements up to the 7th inst. Twelve of these were about as strong as a French regiment ordinarily is; the remaining 33 had not yet attained their full complement, and included but a slight ingredient of *anciens militaires*. Some other bodies have been organized of depôt men and superannuated veterans, who never dreamt they would be ordered to don their uniforms again. There are two regiments of Horse Gendarmes and one regiment of Foot Gendarmes, exclusively consisting of veterans. Eight cavalry regiments, containing the depot men of the Guards and of the first three military districts, are destined to make up for the almost entire loss of this arm at Sedan and Metz. The depot battalions of the Foot Guards, the Turcos, and the Zouaves, reinforced by volunteers, may be also expected to yield some six or seven fresh regiments; and if Algiers, as has been ordered, sends over six more cavalry regiments these would be a valuable addition to the handful of horse remaining to the French commanders. This, then, constitutes all that, at the very best, can at this moment be sent into the field. In number, and party also, in soldierly qualities, these troops are so very inferior to those against whom they are to be pitted that, even had they all succeeded in making their way to Paris, they would not be able to hold the field against the Germans. Employed behind earthworks as they will be, they will probably fight with the native gallantry of the French until one or two of the Detached Forts have been taken, and the scene of action is transferred to the circumvallation surrounding the place. After that the greatest bravery will be required not only on the part of the garrison, but also on that of the inhabitants to make them endure the horrors of bombardment and a close siege. Your military readers will have noticed that in the above list I have not accounted for the fourth, or reserve battalions. They are being made use of as a nucleus for the formation of three new corps d'armee—the 9th, 10th, and 11th, but, owing to the want of officers and equipment, will require six weeks, at the very least, before they can be led against the enemy. In the meantime Paris will have either fallen or become a place of woe and despair. With the capital in such a plight, how much will it signify to the Germans whether 150,000 fresh troops, chiefly raw recruits, are marshalled against them? And will not a few weeks hence the French troops themselves, and still more the civil portion of society, perceive the impossibility of continuing the struggle? Heroism may be a fine thing, while the object striven for is possible of attainment and in proportion to the magnitude of the sacrifice made; but if, on the one hand, there is no change of success and if, on the other, submission entails fewer sufferings than the prolongation of a struggle which cannot possibly have the desired result, a more than Spartan virtue would be required to persevere in the contest. However painful it may be for the proud nation of the French to undergo a diminution of territory, it is probable that in a few weeks their only choice will lie between the cession of two provinces, and terrible sufferings for the whole country.

In this enumeration of armed forces I have paid no attention to the *Francs Tireurs*—those half military bands with little or no uniform which are to represent the levy *en masse*. The order commanding their organization has been all but ignored by the people and authorities. It is fortunate for France that it should be so, as what is now a war of soldiers would otherwise degenerate into something very much worse. Nor have the French any prospect of injuring the invader by mere guerillas. If the Germans brought up their provisions by means of horse transport, attacks from irregulars would oblige them to detail an extensive force for escort duty; but as, with the exception of a short gap at Toul, they have a continuous line of railway from Germany to the front, there really remains nothing to do for the *Franc Tireurs* except attacking small detachments which for some purpose or other may have been sent across country. But the advantage to be derived from this is scarcely sufficient to counterbalance the imposition of heavy fines—the execution of peasants taken in arms, and the burning of towns and villages, likely to follow such acts. Only the other day the town and neighbourhood of Nancy were specially warned by the military authorities not to shelter any bands nor to continue the sullen opposition and sometimes active resistance they have recently manifested.—*Berlin Letter, Sept.* 11, *Times*.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

The *Journal Officiel* continue to publish decrees from the Government of National Defence in relation to the impending investment of the capital. Thus, on Sept. 10, authority was given to the Garde des Sceaux, M. Crémieux, to transfer the Criminal Chamber of the Cour de Cassation to the city of Tours. Another decree placed 40,000f. at the disposition of the Scientific Committee for the Defence of Paris. Again, all notices of legal action or appeals were suspended during the continuance of the war. The octroi duties upon articles introduced into Paris were temporarily suspended in order to enable the inhabitants of the surrounding districts to remove their property from the reach of the enemy. The telegraphic system was closed against private despatches in the Department of the Seine, newspaper messages excepted, but the internal telegraphic system of Paris was still available for private despatches. M. Vandal, Directeur des Postes, has resigned, and has been succeeded by M. Rampont-Lechin, ex-Deputy for the Yonne. The pay of the Garde Mobile has been fixed at 1f. 50c. per diem. The Government decided that during the siege of Paris it should be represented at a town in the interior of France; the performance of the duties of the several Ministers would, therefore, be assured, and "the national defence will have outside Paris a centre of action and of resistance."

The *Journal Officiel* corrects its former statement that the Corps Diplomatique intended to quit Paris in case of its investment. It appears that if the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be removed from Paris in order to retain free communication with the Cabinets of Europe several of the foreign representatives would receive from their Governments orders to accompany the Ministry so as to be able to take part in any negotiations which may arise.

The Préfet de Police (Comte de Kératry) has issued the following order:—"Considering that the country is in mourning and that the opening of theatres is inconsistent with the general feeling of the Parisian population; considering, also, that in the course of grave events which are about to occur, all active force must be devoted to the service of the country, and that the theatres engage the services of a certain number of firemen, who may be more usefully employed, it is ordered—1. From after to-morrow, the 10th of September, the theatres shall be closed. 2. The directors are required immediately to remove all decorations, scenes, sky-pieces, curtains, and fittings which in case of fire may feed or extend the flames to adjoining buildings. 3. These operations must be executed within 48 hours. After the expiration of that period this will be effected by the authorities at the cost of the directors who fail to obey this order. 4. The *sapeurs-pompiers* attached to the theatres will resume their ordinary duties in watching over the safety of the city." The Théatre Français was to be converted into an hospital, and several of the leading actresses of that establishment issued an appeal for contributions of lint, bandages, bedding, and other supplies.

The *Soir* has discovered that Sevres is the "Key of Paris." Immediately in front of the famous porcelain works there is a site which commands the Seine and the city of Paris. It had never occurred to the military engineers to fortify that spot, whence the Prussians could shell us at their leisure. A German banker was about to form there a beautiful park, and was building a chateau upon which the workmen are still employed. The Defence Committee has ordered the immediate construction of a redoubt upon that spot, and the work was being carried on day and night under the direction of engineers, but more workmen were wanted. The *Soir* appeals to the inhabitants of Paris to furnish 3,000 men to assist in a work which is of the first importance for their own defence.

All the forts around Paris have been supplied with apparatus for illuminating the ground in front of them with the electric light.

The *Rappel* stated that in a few days lighting by gas would be suppressed throughout Paris, this measure having been ordered by the Committee of Defence lest the Prussian shells should cause an explosion of the gasometers.

The *Rappel* also stated that the Provisional Government had determined to abolish the punishment of death, and a decree to that effect would shortly be published.

The Jardin des Plantes has been converted into a cattle park. Upwards of 3,000 oxen were collected there.

The *Volontaire* states that the Seine above and below Paris has been blocked, and is further protected by an extensive system of torpedoes. The outlying forts are constructed to mount in all 982 pieces of artillery, and it is believed that these guns are all in their places. The *enceinte continue* will have 1,226 pieces of artillery, besides other engines of war of a new description respecting which the Paris press, from motives of patriotism, remain silent. The command of operations upon the ramparts of the city has been entrusted to nine general officers, to each of whom absolute authority within a certain section of the fortifications will be given.

Complaints are made and warnings given, that as the defenders of the city are armed with muskets of various patterns, the diversity of cartridge required for their use may lead to great and perhaps fatal confusion in a severe conflict.

The work of defence goes on actively here, but not very satisfactorily as it would appear. There is a great deal of zeal and motion, but little work effected. All the services have been thrown into confusion by the change of Government and the constant pouring in of fresh combatants of every description. The soldiers from MacMahon's army come straggling in. They ought to be, and perhaps may be, one day a valuable addition to our heterogeneous garrison; but for the present their jaded and worn appearance is very discouraging to the new levies, and their temper is said not to be good. On the other hand, the departmental Gardes Mobiles are, as a rule, fresh and healthy-looking. They are, I have no doubt, an excellent material for an army, but it is a very raw material indeed. They are billeted out in private houses, and may be seen staring out of the windows whenever they are not lounging in the streets. I do not know how many have arrived as yet, but the town seems full of them, and we are told to expect 100,000 of them. In my house there are three brothers—bright, young country lads. One does not like to think of exposing recruits like these to the needle-gun. Such troops seem levied to be killed rather than to fight.—*Paris Letter, Sept.* 10, *Times*.

General Trochu on September 15 issued an order of the day in which he says that the number of men required for daily service on the ramparts will be 70,000. He says that the *enceinte* of Paris, defended by the persevering efforts of public spirit and 300,000 rifles, is inaccessible.

A decree of the Committee of National Defence announced that all woods and forests which might endanger the defence of the country would be set on fire at the approach of the enemy.

SOISSONS.

Paris, Sept. 12.

Yesterday the Prussians summoned the town of Soissons to surrender. The Commandant replied that he would rather blow up the place, a reply which was approved by the inhabitants.

Four Uhlans made their appearance yesterday in the neighbourhood of Soissons. Fire was opened upon them

BOUND FOR PARIS.

Sedan, Sept. 9.

Five Corps d'Armee are marching on Paris, two of which have as yet not taken part in the war.

The corps of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Bavarian corps which were at Sedan, have received orders to rejoin the five other corps. All these corps have received orders to take up their respective positions on the 14th of September, at a distance of ten leagues from Paris.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

The following communication from General Ulrich, the Commandant of Strasburg, dated the 9th of September, has been received at Paris:—

"The state of affairs is worse. The bombardment continues without cessation. The artillery is deafening. I shall hold out to the end. How could I cross the Rhine without a bridge and without a boat? Abandon this impracticable idea. A brave sortie was made this morning, but it cost us much, and was without result, beyond the respect for us which it imposes on the enemy."

ENLISTMENT AT MARSEILLES.

Marseilles, Sept. 9.

Enrolments of volunteers continue, and great enthusiasm is being displayed. 17,000 men have already been inscribed. The Municipal Council have demanded authority to contract a loan for 500,000f. towards the equipment and maintenance of the Francs-Tireurs. The Prefect has ordered the departure of all foreigners without ostensible occupation or means.

Sept. 11.

Volunteer enrolments continue. 20,000 volunteers arrived from Aix with 1,500 Gardes Mobiles.

The Municipal Council have unanimously voted that religious bodies being liable to the action of the common law, must take part in the defence of the country.

GENERAL GARIBALDI AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

General Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to his friends:

Caprera, Sept. 7.

To my Friends,—Yesterday I said to you: War to the death to Bonaparte; I say to you to-day: We must help the French Republic by all possible means. I am an invalid, but I have offered myself to the Provisional Government of Paris, and I hope it will not be impossible for me to perform some work. Yes, my fellow-citizens, we should regard assistance to our brothers of France as a sacred duty. Our mission will not certainly consist in combating our German brethren, who, being as the arm of Providence, have overthrown in the dust the germ of the tyranny which weighed upon the world, but we should sustain the only system which can assure peace and prosperity among nations. I say again, support by all possible ways the French Republic, which, learning wisdom by the lessons of the past, will ever be one of the best pillars of human regeneration.

G. Garibaldi.

BAZAINE AND MACMAHON.

There is no war news to-day (Sept. 10), even at the fountain head, where I have sought information. From Bazaine no tidings can be obtained. Never was a place so completely hemmed in as Metz. I know for a fact that for many days a reward of 500,000f. had been offered to any one who could succeed in taking a message to the Marshal and bringing back his reply. One man very nearly performed the feat, but was taken and shot at the last moment. There have been so many contradictory reports about poor MacMahon that you will be glad to hear I have seen with my own eyes this morning a letter from him, not written, but signed by himself. The signature is very shaky, and almost illegible. The letter is dated from Pouru-aux-Bois, a small place at a short distance from Sedan, to which the Marshal has been removed by permission of the Prussian authorities. He looks forward to being shortly sufficiently recovered to go to some German fortress, where he prefers to share the captivity of his soldiers rather than return to France during a war in which he is debarred by the capitulation from taking any part.—*Paris Letter, Times*.

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEMBERTON.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* gives some details about the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, *The Times'* correspondent. A few minutes before he was shot Colonel Pemberton was talking to some of the Crown Prince of Saxony's staff. He told them he thought he would go a little nearer to the enemy, and was advised to be careful. He had only ridden about a quarter of a mile towards what he believed to be a deserted French position when he was suddenly fired upon and the bullet passed through his head. The circumstance was reported very shortly afterwards to Captain Furley, of the Society for Succouring the Wounded, who at once looked after the deceased's effects. He found that his money had already been stolen and his pockets plundered, and in the quarters which he had last occupied all that could be discovered were a few scraps of manuscripts and an overcoat. Suspicion rested on a person, who was taken before the Burgomaster, but nothing could be proved against him. The gallant colonel's remains were interred between two poplar trees on the Sedan road.

THE BURNING OF BAZEILLES.

The Duke de Fitzjames gives the following description of Bazeilles after the battle at that place:—"Paris, Sept. 13. I have just returned from Sedan. Ever since Chalons I have not left our heroic but unfortunate army. Entrusted, together with Prince de Sagan, by the International Society for the Aid of the Wounded, with the duty of establishing its ambulances where they were likely to be most useful, I have seen all those battle-fields, from Beaumont to Sedan, where our soldiers, crushed by numbers, have fallen gloriously for France. Allow me to express my indignation at what I saw at Bazeilles. Bazeilles is near the Meuse, about five miles from Sedan. On the morning of the 31st of August the courageous inhabitants of that village, perceiving that the enemy was coming on, donned their National Guards' uniforms and aided the army in holding in check a Bavarian corps and a division (Shoeler's) of the Fourth Prussian Reserve Corps. The French army was driven back. The enemy entered Bazeilles, and then commenced a scene of horror and nameless excesses that must for ever disgrace their perpetrators. In order to punish the inhabitants of the village for presuming to defend themselves, they set the place on fire. Most of the National Guards had been killed. The population sought a refuge in the cellars. All—women and children—were burnt alive! Out of 2,000 inhabitants barely 300 survive to relate how the Bavarians drove the women and children back into the flames, and shot those who succeeded in escaping. I myself saw the ruins of the village. There is not a house left standing. A fearful smell of charred flesh pervades the air, and I saw the calcined bodies of the inhabitants on the thresholds of their own dwellings."

THE EMPEROR AT THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

The following account from a French officer of rank (we find it in the imperial organ, the *Standard*,) will be of interest as showing the part taken by the Emperor in this decisive conflict:—

"The cannonade lasted till a late hour of the 31st of August, and was recommenced with greater alacrity and from an extended front at four o'clock a.m. of the 1st of September. Seeing that the battle would be along the whole line the Emperor mounted his horse and went to the front by the Balan gate. As he passed, the troops near him cheered enthusiastically, and as the shells began to fall around him cried out, "They dare not say that he does not march with us." In this manner he followed the movements of the centre of the army for the several hours, showing not the least inclination, in spite of the advice of those about him, to seek shelter for himself, and betraying no anxiety, except when he saw the left of our army turned by the enemy. At this early period everything seemed to be in our favour. The marshal felt assured of victory. Still a large number of stragglers were seen leaving on one pretext or other the line of fire. Nothing could induce them to return. The marshal wounded, and the appearance of a strong body of Prussians on the left of the 1st—General Ducrot's—Corps, and of course on the left of the army, were the two sinister omens of the battle. From the height to which the Emperor had betaken himself in drawing near to the 1st Corps he could trace the retreat of our troops—slow at first, but gradually becoming more and more rapid. With an overpowering numerical superiority, and a wonderful precision of aim, the artillery of the enemy approached our lines methodically, and soon hemmed us round with a circle of fire. About three o'clock, in the midst of a storm of projectiles and fragments of masonry, the Emperor, coasting along the *enceinte* of the town, regained the Balan Gate. Several of his suite were struck down. On entering Sedan he found the streets filled with disbanded infantry who had deserted their colours, and were crying out for cartridges. Farther on the road was blocked up by vehicles and all kinds of conveyances. Shells from the enemy began to fall among this helpless crowd of beings, and appeared to have been directed with a perfect knowledge of the locality. Sedan is built in a hollow dominated by heights, distant about a mile. The Prussian artillery easily directed a plunging fire into the town and enfiladed its entrenchments. The ramparts were not even armed. The Emperor had sent one of his officers to ascertain what help might be expected from the cannon of the citadel. It could only boast of four 24-pounders with 15 rounds of ammunition and some inexperienced artillerymen. The principal routes by which the French army defiled were cannonaded to the utmost. A shell exploded on a little bridge about two yards ahead of the Emperor, at the moment he was returning to the Prefecture to hold a council of war, at which the commanders of the different corps were present. Only two of the generals voted against capitulating. Eight generals had been killed or wounded—disorganisation was everywhere apparent. Ammunition and food were failing us, with no hope of a supply; and as for breaking through the enemy's line, that to the majority seemed a desperate attempt which would only for a few hours have staved off ruin and defeat. The Emperor surrendered to prevent a useless outpouring of blood by a host of men who were devoted to him, and whose endeavours would have been of no avail against the numerical superiority of the Prussians. The army succumbed in consequence of its demoralisation rather than from its material losses."

THE EXPLOSION AT LAON.

The *Nouvelliste de Verviers* gives the following details of the surrender of Laon:—"The corps d'armee of General Vinoy, which was concentrated under the walls of Laon, left on Tuesday at six o'clock. The same day, at six o'clock in the evening, about 30 Uhlans presented themselves at the gates of the town, which were immediately closed. The Mobiles in barrack in the citadel fired upon the enemy. Three Uhlans were dismounted and made prisoners, the rest took flight. Unfortunately a ball struck an inhabitant of Vaux, M. Fournier Creplet, in the leg. On Wednesday, at six o'clock in the evening, three Uhlans presented themselves with a flag of truce. Two remained at the foot of the hill, the third, blindfolded, was taken to the Hotel de Ville and the citadel. The military and civil authorities refused to treat with him as he was not by his rank authorized to treat. On Thursday, from the ramparts of the town, a body of from 500 to 600 Prussians could be perceived encamped on either side of the road. At five o'clock four of them, of whom one was a lieutenant colonel, presented themselves. The colonel, his eyes bandaged, was conducted to the citadel, where the general (Théremin d'Hame) and the prefect had taken their place. The general refused to surrender. Thence the officer was conducted to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received by M. Vinclion the mayor of the town. It must here be observed that the citadel of Laon is a recognised fortress, but this is not so with the town, which is declared and considered to be an open place. Here it was impossible to think of resistance. An arrangement therefore took place and the Prussian officer left the mayor, the bandage having been removed from his eyes. The general persisted in his determination to resist, but a telegram from the Minister of War arrived on the night of Thursday, saying, 'that as the citadel was not in a state of defence it should be surrendered.' In consequence of this dispatch, on Friday, the 9th, at eight in the morning, two officers of the Garde Mobile, MM. de Chézelles and de Berthond, were sent to the Prussian camp as bearers of the surrender of the town and citadel of Laon. About midday a corps of Prussian infantry, of about 1000 men, preceded and followed by cavalry, escorting a group of superior officers, entered the town with music playing at their head. A party at once proceeded to the citadel, occupied hitherto by Gardes Mobiles. These laid down their arms, and were declared prisoners on parole. At the moment when they began to defile past a tremendous explosion was heard. It was the magazine which had blown up. It is reported that a large number of military men and civilians, who were in the neighbourhood of the citadel and in the adjoining streets, were more or less grievously wounded. Roofs were carried away, and the windows of a great number of houses of Laon and even of Vaux broken. Towards three o'clock a corps d'armee of the enemy, of at least 20,000 cavalry, comprising white hussars, dragoons, lancers, &c., arrived beneath the walls of Laon. A portion occupied the town, the rest encamped in the neighbourhood, and along each side of the road.

A letter written, the *Figaro* says, at its office by an officer of the Mobile, who belonged to the garrison of Laon, and left the place the morning of the surrender, gives the following account:—"The mayor published certain proclamations on which I abstain from expressing an opinion and dissolved the National Guard two days before the arrival of the Prussians. On the 8th, about six p.m., the inhabitants kept General Theremin d'Hame a prisoner at the restaurant d'Hermigny in order to make him sign the surrender of the citadel. It was I who rescued him with the aid of several of my comrades and two companies of the Mobile. The commandant of the latter, M. Henri de Chézelles, was not equal to his mission. He left his men in complete idleness during the last 10 days, and to a great extent influenced the general's decision. The latter was doubly guilty in giving up the citadel, since it was amply provided with provisions and military stores, and was armed with 35 cannons and large howitzers, and had a rifled gun at each of its five bastions. As for myself, having learnt from Commandant de Chézelles that the capitulation was to take place on the 9th, at ten a.m., I left the town at five at the peril of my life, having had to kill a Hulan who was in vidette between Laon and Mons-en-Laonnais. I may boldly conclude from what I saw that it was neither M. de Chézelles nor the general who blew up the citadel. Everything leads to the belief that it was the soldier who was on guard over the artillery. At all events it is not right that the merit of this heroic act should be attributed to those who did not do it.—Accept, &c., J. Perret, Captain of the second company of the third battalion of the Garde Mobile of the Aisne, garrisoned in the citadel of Laon."

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MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824. Capital £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through

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THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, and issue POLICIES on GOODS, SPECIE, &c., by Vessels and Steamers to the United Kingdom or the Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports and China.

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Bombay, 16th August 1865.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

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Bombay, March, 1870.

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Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

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Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCI.

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Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
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Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,968
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

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Bombay, 1st January 1869.

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25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

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Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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4	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
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Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10	,,

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3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
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On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

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Do.	6	do.	4
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Bombay, 5th October, 1870.

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Also,

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart, and carriage harness, plated on white metal with round and flat reins.

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Just Landed.

A new English-built buggy on C. springs by Ness, Brothers, Long Acre.

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A second-hand English-built circular front glasses single horse miniature brougham with lamps.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.

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A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

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A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

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A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

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1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
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A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
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Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

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1 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

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A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

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A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

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HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

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Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY. OCTOBER 10. 1870.

THE TERRIBLE LOSS OF H.M.S. CAPTAIN AND FIVE HUNDRED MEN.

ADMIRAL MILNE'S REPORT.

Lord Warden, at Sea off Cape Finisterre,
Sept 7, 1870.

Sir,—It has been my painful duty to forward by Her Majesty's vessel Pysche to Vigo the following telegram, to be transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, reporting the sad loss of Her Majesty's ship Captain, with all hands :—

'Very much regret sending painful news. Captain must have foundered in the night. She was close to this ship at 2 this morning. Sudden S. W. gale. Very heavy squalls. Daybreak—Captain missing; this afternoon her boats and spars found; all have unfortunately perished. Inconstant sails to-morrow morning with report.'

I beg leave to transmit to their Lordships full and early details of this most disastrous event, and I therefore sent the Inconstant to Devonport with the despatch. Yesterday morning, the 6th inst., I went on board to inspect the Captain, with Captain Brandrith and my flag lieutenant, and visited most minutely every part of her. At 1 p.m. a trial of sailing with the ships of the squadron (Lord Warden, Minotaur, Agincourt, Northumberland, Monarch, Hercules, Inconstant, Warrior, Bellerophon, Bristol) was commenced, and continued until 5 p.m., when the recall was made. The direction of the wind was S. by W., force about 6. Some of the ships carrying their royals during the whole time, Captain included. At 4 o'clock the breeze had freshened, and the trial of the Captain, which at first was 9½, increased to an average from 11 to 13, the sea washing over the lee side of her deck as she met a swell on her lee bow, the lee gunwale on deck being level with the water. I returned to the Lord Warden at 5-30 p.m. Being close to the rendezvous, 20 miles west of Cape Finisterre, the squadron was again formed into three divisions; the Lord Warden, Minotaur, and Agincourt leading, the Captain being the last, astern of the Lord Warden. The signal was also made to take in two reefs and send down royal yards, and the ships stood to the west-north-west under double-reefed topsails, fore topmast staysail, and foresail; top gallant sails furled; steam ready to be used as required. Force of the wind about 6 to 7.

At 8 and 10 p.m. the ships were in station, and there was no indication of a heavy gale, although it looked cloudy to the westward. At 11 the breeze began to freshen, with rain. Towards midnight the barometer had fallen, and the wind increased, which rendered it necessary to reef; but, before 1 a.m. the gale had set in at south-west, and square sails were furled.

At this time the Captain was astern of this ship, apparently closing under steam. The signal "open order" was made, and at once answered; and at 1-15 a.m. she was on the Lord Warden's lee quarter, about six points abaft of the beam. From that time until about 1-30 a.m. I constantly watched the ship; her topsails were either close reefed or on the lap, her foresail was close up, the mainsail having been furled at 5-30 p.m., but I could not see any fore and aft set. She was heeling over a good deal to starboard, with the wind on her port side. Her red bow light was all this time clearly seen. Some minutes after I again looked for her light, but it was thick with rain, and the light was no longer visible. The squalls of wind and rain were very heavy, and the Lord Warden was kept by the aid of the screw and after trysails with her bow to a heavy cross sea, and at times it was thought that the sea would have broken over her gangways. At 2-15 a.m. (the 7th instant) the gale had somewhat subsided, and the wind went round to the north-west, but without any squall; in fact, the weather moderated, the heavy bank of clouds had passed off to the eastward, and the stars came out clear and bright, the moon, which had given considerable light, was setting, no large ship was seen near us when the Captain had been last observed, although the lights of some were visible at a distance. When day broke the squadron was somewhat scattered, and only 10 ships, instead of 11, could be discerned, the Captain being the missing one. We bore up for the rendezvous, thinking she might have gone in that direction, but no large vessel being in sight from the masthead I became alarmed for her safety, because, if disabled, she ought to be within sight, and if not disabled in company with squadron, and I signalled the following ships to proceed in the directions indicated to look out:—The Agincourt, to the south-west; the Monarch, south; the Warrior, south-east-south; the Inconstant, south-east; the Hercules, east-south-east; the Northumberland, east; the Bristol, north-east; the Bellerophon, to the north-by-east; the Minotaur, also north-east. These vessels proceeded about ten to fourteen miles, but nothing could be seen of the missing ship.

The greater part of the ships were recalled and formed in line abreast, and steered at three or four cables apart to the south-east, looking for any wreck. The Monarch first picked up a top-gallant yard of the Captain, the Lord Warden another, with sails bent, then some studding sail booms, and on the Psyche joining me from Vigo at sunset she reported having passed two cutters painted white, bottom up, with a large amount of wreck, apparently the hurricane deck, among which was found the body of a seaman with 'Rose' marked on his flannel.

I have thus stated all that occurred under the eyes of the flag-captain and myself, and I much regret to say that I can come to no other conclusion than that the Captain foundered with all hands on board, probably in one of the heavy squalls between 1-30 and 2-15 a.m. of this morning (7th instant), at which time a heavy cross sea was running, but how the catastrophe occurred will probably never be known. I had the most perfect confidence in Captain Burgoyne, Commander Sheepshanks, and the executive officers with whom I had come in contact. Captain Burgoyne himself was a thoroughly practical seaman, and it is impossible that the Captain could have been better commanded. The service will mourn the loss of an officer of such ability and promise. I regret, also, Captain Coles should have shared the same fate. He had been several passages in his newly-constructed ship, and took a deep interest in all that concerned her.

I greatly deplore the sad event, which has cast a deep gloom on the whole squadron.—I have, &c.,

A. W. Milne, Admiral.

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP.

(From the Portsmouth Correspondent of the Times.)

The Volage, screw corvette, Captain Sullivan, arrived at Spithead shortly before noon yesterday (Sept. 11) from the Channel fleet, which she left on Friday morning, north of Cape Finisterre, with the gunner and 17 seamen saved from the wreck of the Captain on board. Soon after the Volage had anchored at Spithead, the Captain's men were disembarked from the ship and landed at Portsmouth, where they were taken possession of by a crowd of excited people, all anxious to inquire for husbands, sons, brothers, or other relatives and friends who had belonged to the ship. Admiral Milne's further report upon the loss of the Captain, drawn up after the depositions of Mr. May, the gunner, and the 17 seamen, who gained the Spanish coast, near Finisterre, in the Captain's second launch, had been taken on board the Lord Warden flagship, and was forwarded to the Admiralty in charge of Mr. May, by the first up train after the Volage's arrival, condensed report being in the meantime forwarded through the telegraphic wire between the Port Admiral's office here and Whitehall. Immediately following upon the arrival of the Volage at Spithead, a list of the survivors of the Captain was posted at the dockyard gates. There will most probably be little difficulty in the way of arriving at correct conclusions as to the cause of the ship's loss after a careful consideration of the evidence given by Mr. May and the seamen in their examinations on board the Lord Warden. Sir Alexander Milne's signal to the fleet after this examination, we understand, was 'The Captain turned bottom upwards and sunk in five minutes.'

Independently of what evidence relative to the loss of the ship the depositions taken on board the Lord Warden may contain, the men saved can now add nothing of importance. All the men saved belonged to the starboard watch. The watch was called, the men say, a few minutes past midnight, and as the men were going on deck to muster, the ship gave a heavy lurch to starboard, but righted herself again immediately.

John Gribble, first class boy, says that he was just passing round the captain in mustering for his watch, after the ship had made the first lurch to leeward, when he heard Captain Burgoyne sing out, 'How many degrees does she heel now?' The answer came, 'Eighteen.' The ship kept on heeling over, and never came up again. Went out on the weather foretopsail brace on the hurricane-deck, to haul on and round in on the topsail, sheets being let go. Saw the sea roll over the hurricane-deck hammock-netting, and was jammed by it under the hammock-cloth. Could remember nothing more until he was picked up, with another of the men saved, by the second launch.

Robert Hirst, able seaman, was stationed on the forecastle, and mustered with the starboard watch. There was a strong wind, and the ship was then under her three topsails, double reefs in each, and the foretopmast staysail. The yards were braced sharp up, and the ship did not seem to have much way upon her. As the watch were mustered, heard Captain Burgoyne give the order, 'Let go the foretopsail halliards;' followed by 'Let go fore and main topsail sheets.' By the time the men got to the topsail sheets the ship was heeling over to starboard so much that the men were washed away off the deck, the ship lying down on her side as she was gradually turning over, and trembling with every blow which the short jumping seas (the sea now was white all round with the squall) struck her, and the roar of the steam from the funnel roaring horribly above everything, and continuing to do so even when under water. Hirst, with two other men, rushed to the weather forecastle netting and jumped overboard, and immediately afterwards they found themselves washed on to the bilge of the ship's bottom, but had no sooner got there than the ship went down. Hirst and his companions went down with the ship, but the next feeling of consciousness by the former, was coming in contact with a floating spar, to which he tied himself with his black silk neckerchief. He was soon afterwards, however, washed away from the spar, but got hold of the stern of the second launch, which was floating as it was stowed on board the ship—the second being stowed inside the first launch, the galley inside the second launch, and a canvas cover laced over and lashed round all. Other men were there on the top of the canvas covering. Then fell in with the steam lifeboat pinnace (built by J. S. White, East Cowes, Isle of Wight), bottom up, with Captain Burgoyne and a number of men on her bottom, but could not distinguish how many. Four men, of whom Mr. May, the gunner, proved to be one, jumped from off the bottom of the steam pinnace to the canvas covering of the galley and launches. The canvas was immediately cut away, the galley thrown out, the first launch floating away from underneath the second, and the oars got out in the second launch to pull up to the steam pinnace to take off Captain Burgoyne and the men remaining there. Hirst says it was soon found impossible to do this. As soon as they endeavoured to get the boat's head up to the sea to row her up to windward to where the capsized boat, with their captain and few shipmates with him, was floating, the boat was swamped level to her thwarts, and two of the men were washed out of her. The pump was set going, and caps used for baling the water out, and a second attempt was made to row the boat up against the sea. This proved as unsuccessful as the first. There were only nine oars in the boat, the remainder having been washed away, and one being in use for steering, only eight remained for pulling the boat. It would be useless to prolong the tale. Nothing could be done under such conditions, with a heavy boat such as the second pinnace, and her head was put for the shore before the wind and sea, but Captain Burgoyne was away to windward, clinging to the bottom of a boat, in all that storm of broken waters.

The men say, also, that about a quarter of an hour after their boat bore up for Finisterre after finding they could not reach the steam pinnace, they sighted on the starboard hand the green bow light of one of the ships of the fleet, and very soon afterwards both the red and the green bow lights of the ship were seen. About 5 a.m. Finisterre light was seen from the boat, and Mr. May, the gunner, and the seamen soon afterwards landed a little to the southward of the lighthouse. They stayed there for some time, and afterwards made a ten miles' rough walk to Corcubion, whence they were eventually taken by a boat sent ashore from the Monarch. After being examined, as already stated, on board the Lord Warden, they were transferred to the Volage, which immediately sailed with them and Sir Alexander Milne's despatches for England.

It is important to notice that the general opinion of the men appeared to be that, with the ship having a slight heel over, the pressure of a strong wind upon the under part of the hurricane-deck had a greater effect, or leverage, to put the matter more plainly, upon the hull of the ship than the pressure of the wind in her three topsails had. They also appeared to be nearly unanimous in their opinions that when the Captain got her starboard side well down in the water, with the consequent weight of water on the starboard side of the turret-deck, and the pressure of the wind blowing from the port hand on the under surface of the hurricane-deck and thus 'pushing' the ship right over, she had no chance of righting herself again. One man says that, in answer to Captain Burgoyne's inquiry as to how much the ship was heeling over, he heard the answers given '18,' '23,' '25,' degrees. This movement was never checked for a moment, for immediately the heel of the ship had been given as 25 degrees she was keel uppermost, and about to make that tremendous downward plunge with the roar of the steam from her boilers still forcing upwards and out-screaming the noise of the storm.

If the foundering of the Captain occurred at a few minutes past midnight the Admiral's first telegram must have been incorrect, that the Captain was close to the Lord Warden at 2 o'clock that morning, the exact words telegraphed, as part of the whole message, being, 'She was close to this ship at 2 this morning.

(*The Mail*, Sept. 16.)

Full details have now been received of this great misfortune. It occurred about 12-15 a.m. on the 7th inst., the ship at the time being under double-reefed fore and main topsails, on the port tack, close hauled, with the wind about N.W. and very squally, with rain and heavy sea. About midnight the ship was felt making a very heavy roll to starboard, and before she had time to recover a heavy sea struck her and threw her on her beam ends. She then turned bottom upwards, and eventually sank, going down stern first. From the time she fell on her beam ends to the time of sinking was about ten minutes. Captain Burgoyne and a few of the crew swam to the steam pinnace, which was floating bottom up; shortly afterwards the second launch passed close to the pinnace, and Mr. May, the gunner, and two men succeeded in getting on board, but Captain Burgoyne failed in the attempt. After various unsuccessful efforts to save him and others, they were so nearly swamped that they found themselves forced to bear up, or the launch must have gone from under them. At this time there were 19 persons in the launch, but one man was washed out of the boat by her shipping a heavy sea, which nearly filled her. There was no sail in the boat, and only nine oars. Mr. May knew that land was dead to leeward of the ship, and at daybreak they sighted Cape Finisterre. At last the weather moderated and they were able to land at Finisterre about noon of the 7th. The survivors believe it possible that others may have escaped in some of the other boats.

LIST OF SURVIVORS.

James May, gunner; James Ellis, gunner's mate; Louis Wherry, captain fore top; James Harvey, second captain fore top; George Bride, coxswain, pinnace; Charles Tregenna, leading seaman; John Heard, A.B.; Robert Herd, A.B.; William Lawrence, A.B.; David Dryburgh, A.B.; John Walker, A.B.; James Freeman, ordinary seaman; Harry Grange, ordinary seaman; Robert Tomlinson, ordinary seaman; Thomas Kernan, ordinary seaman; Francis Merryman, boy, first class; James Saunders, boy, first class; John Gribble, boy, first class.

NARRATIVES OF SURVIVORS.

The following accounts are from survivors. One says—

"While the middle watch were being mustered by Mr. E. F. Goodfellow, midshipman, at midnight on the 6th of September, the captain called the gunner's mate, and told him to take a careful hand with him and cover up the turrets. While endeavouring to lift a grating so as to perform this order, the ship was thrown on her beam ends by a squall. The gunner's mate, who was to leeward at the time, held on to the grating; while holding on, the first launch and second launch and galley (which were both stowed inside the first launch) were washed over him, the bottom of the first launch bruising his back. He says that he went over with the ship; as soon as he came to the surface he saw the launches about 15 yards off, and in about a dozen strokes he got on board, where he found two men who had jumped into the boats while the ship was going down (one of these men could not swim). With the assistance of one of these men he succeeded in hauling in 12 other men, each man as he got in assisting to save others. They then separated the launches (that is to say, the first launch got full of water and sank from under the second launch, in which latter the men were). During this time they were being swept away to leeward. On getting out a steer oar they succeeded in passing close to the steam pinnace, which was floating bottom up, with Captain Burgoyne, James May (gunner), and five men on it. While passing, the gunner jumped into the launch, at the same time asking the captain to jump, as it was his only chance. He does not remember the answer the captain gave him, but he believes that the captain jumped but missed the boat. Three other men also jumped and succeeded in getting on board, making a total of 19 souls in the second launch. When alongside the pinnace one of the men offered the captain an oar, but he declined, saying, 'For God's sake, men, keep your oars; you will want them.' They were then swept away and lost sight of the pinnace. They endeavoured to return to the pinnace, and threw overboard the galley (which was inside the second launch, as before stated), so as to save the captain and two other men who were left on it, but could not, in consequence of a very heavy sea, which prevented them from making any headway. While attempting this, George Myers, who was in the launch, said, 'I think we are all right now.' The words were scarcely uttered when a heavy sea struck the boat and washed him overboard; so after a short consultation they bore away for the land which they knew was under their lee, at the same time commencing to lighten the boat by throwing overboard the stay tackles, masts, &c., retaining only the oars. The boat was all this time up to her thwarts in water. Luckily, one of the boat's crew (David Dryburgh) happened to be in the boat, and accordingly knew where to find everything, so that they were able to rig the pump, and with the assistance of men that could not man oars (who were bailing with their caps) succeeded in bailing her out. At 3-30 a.m. they saw Cape Finisterre Light, and arrived in Corcubion Bay, inside Cape Finisterre, at noon of the 7th, having been 12 hours in the boat, and were taken on board the Monarch at 2 p.m. of the 9th, sailing for England the same evening in Her Majesty's ship Volage. Shortly before the ship went over the captain was on the bridge endeavouring, with the watch, to round in the topsail yards, but could not; he then gave the order to let go the lee topsail sheets (the halliards having been previously let go). Before this order could be obeyed the ship was over on her beam ends, with the water pouring down the funnel, which was not sufficient to drown the shrieks of the stokers, which were heard by some of the survivors; she then turned bottom up and sank stern first in less than five minutes. The report when she sank they describe as resembling a tremendous explosion. Not a soul could get up from below as the whole thing occurred in an instant; all the men saved belonged to the watch on deck. Shortly after she sank, a ship, supposed to have been the Inconstant or Bellerophon, passed close over the place, but they did not see the boat, even miss the ship, until Admiral Milne, about two hours after the accident, caused a signal to be made to the fleet to count the ships; they accordingly did so, and all signalled back, ten, and there ought to have been eleven; the next day they (the Fleet) found two boats, yards, spars, and gratings; secured to a boat's bow-sprit they found a silk handkerchief which had been used by one of the men who were saved to fasten himself to the spar, but, seeing the launch, freed himself from it and swam to the boat. The gunner's escape was most miraculous; he was awoke by some marines making a noise outside his cabin, and noticing that the ship was knocking about he dressed and went on deck to examine the guns and see if they were properly secured; on going up into the after turret the ship went over and he jumped out of the turret into the water, swam to the pinnace, and was rescued by the launch. A mizen topman, as the ship capsized, got on the weather netting, and ran up the mizen tripod, but, finding the ship still sinking, he took to the water, and was saved. Another man (David Dryburgh) crawled over the weather netting, and actually walked along the ship's side as she went over, and finally along her bottom as she turned bottom up. He distinctly remembers placing his foot on a Kingston valve. At the time the ship was capsized she was under double-reefed fore and main topsails, and foretopmast staysail, close hauled, the yards being braced very sharp up. The general opinion is that the ship was too heavily sparred."

Another describes it as follows:—

"As soon as I got inside the turret I felt the ship heel over deeper and deeper, and a heavy sea strike her on the weather side, the water flowing into the turret as I got through the pointing hole. On emerging from the turret I found myself overboard; the last I saw of the ship was her prow; the time from capsizing until she sank was from five to ten minutes; after swimming a short distance I succeeded in reaching the pinnace, found some men on it, and assisted the captain to get on it. Launch passed; jumped and caught launch; believes captain to have jumped, not certain; large ship passed, supposed to be Inconstant, shouted to her; suppose that wind and sea prevented them hearing; endeavoured to return to save captain; in attempting, sea broke over boat, washing one man overboard; bore away for land under lee. After 12 hours' hard work arrived in Corcubion Bay, inside Cape Finisterre; the men behaved admirably the whole time. Charles Tregenna worked the steer oar for 12 consecutive hours. Think steam was up. Night very dark with drizzling rain."

Another says—

"In obedience to captain's order, called James Frost to cover up the turrets. Never saw him afterwards. Walked forward weather side; crossed to the side of boats on hurricane deck. Felt ship give lurch to leeward. Water coming through grating on hurricane deck, and over hammock netting. Heard captain ask how much ship heeled. Did not hear answer. Captain sung out, 'Let go fore topsail halliards, plenty of hands, man downhaul.' Afterwards heard him order the maintopsail to be lowerd and the sheet to be let go. He went down with the ship; does not think the boats were lashed; swam to launch; in launch saw ship's bottom uppermost, galley in launch acting like a sail to drive boats to leeward. Was cutting cover off boat when a man (Freeman) said 'don't you do that, but go aft and take command, as none of us know what to do.' Did so, and ordered cover to be cut away; got out steer oar and steered close to steam pinnace to leeward of us; passed close under stern of her; touched her, and could not hold on. Says ship was not knocking about much, all fore and aft had confidence when she recovered from the first heavy lurch, but she failed to recover from the second, heeling gradually over until she capsized. Steam up, but screws not revolving. Heard an order given to the engine-room or to the helm, but there was no time for anything, as all was the work of a minute."

Another states—

"As watch were being mustered heard the officer of the watch (Lieutenant Purdon) give the order, 'Lower the fore topsail.' Went to see weather brace and down haul manned; halliards were let go, but yard would not come down, and they could get nothing of the weather brace. Making his way forward, saw boom boats floating out of the crutches, and all the watch on weather hammock netting; jumped for the launch, but missed her; but finally reached her. Had oilskin on, which dragged me down. Felt very much exhausted when hauled in. Held out an oar to pinnace. One of the men caught hold of it, but the captain sung out, 'Hold on to that oar, boy,' and I held on until I dragged it out of the man's hand. Captain sung out, 'Jump, men, jump,' but did not jump himself. While swimming heard a tremendous roar. Saw ship's bottom quite plain; passed close under stern of pinnace bottom up. Touched her, but could not hold on. Says ship was not knocking about much. All fore and aft had confidence in her. She recovered from the first heavy lurch, but never from the second, but heeled gradually over; steam up, but screws not revolving. Heard an order given either to the engine-room or to the helm, but there was no time, as all was the work of a minute. As foretopmen were being mustered, I heard the officer of the watch, Lieutenant Purdon, give the order 'Lower the foretopsail;' left to see weather turret brace and downhaul manned; halliards were let go, but yard would not come down, and could get nothing of weather brace; ship heeling over very much. Making his way forward, saw boom boats floating out of their crutches, and all watch on weather hammock netting. Jumped for launch, and first missed her, but finally reached her. Had oilskin on, which dragged me down. Was much exhausted. Held out oar to pinnace, and one of the men caught hold of it. Captain sung out 'Hold on that oar, boy,' and I held on until I dragged it out of the man's hand. Captain sang out 'Jump, men, jump,' but did not jump himself. While swimming heard a tremendous roar. Looked back and saw ship's bottom quite plain. Out of the men saved are seven foretopmen."

Another says—

"I heard the captain ask how many degrees she heeled. Heard answer '88 degrees.' Thought the ship heeling very much. Tried to right, but would not. Went to weather netting, hauled myself along hurricane-deck to the main deck by the main tack, the ship being on her beam ends. Stood there a few seconds to see if the ship would right, and then as she turned gradually over walked over ship's bottom. My foot struck in one of the valves in ship's bottom, and finally I stood upon the bilge piece, the seas closing over me. I came up to the surface, and first thing I got hold of was a ropeyard. I looked and saw the ship settling down by the stern; then saw launches, and struck out. Tregenna caught hold of me. I said, "For God's sake let go; you will drown both of us; hold on until I get in first.' When inside I felt the ship heel steadily over deeper and deeper, and a heavy sea strike her on the weather side; the water flowed in as I got through the pointing hole, only to find myself overboard. The last I saw of the ship was her prow; the whole time was but five to ten minutes, if so much. I was under the impression the captain jumped. When on the pinnace a large ship passed, 50 yards (Inconstant): wind howling prevent hearing. All manned and double banked the oars, one being used as a steer oar, the rudder being of no avail in such a heavy sea. Charles Tregenna, leading seaman, worked the steer oar ten consecutive hours. I and others essayed to relieve him, but none of us could manage it as well as he did, so we resigned it to him entirely. After 12 hours' hard work, without food or water, we reached Cape Finisterre. The men behaved admirably. Steam was up, but I do not know if screws were revolving. The night was dark, with drizzling rain. The mainsail furled and foresail hauled up."

James Ellis, gunner's mate:—

"Called James Frost to come and cover the fore turret, but never saw him afterwards. Walked forward on the weather gangway, and crossed to lee side of boats on hurricane deck, when he felt the ship give a lurch to leeward; the water came up through grating of the hurricane deck and over the hammock netting. Heard the captain ask how much the ship heeled. Did not hear the answer. The captain sang out 'Let go foretop halliards; plenty of hands go forward and man the downhaul.') Afterwards heard him order to let go maintop halliards and lee topsail sheet. He went down with ship. Does not think the boats were lashed. When in launch saw the ship bottom up. Cover over all three, first, second, and galley, acting as a sail. Was cutting off the cover when a man named Freeman said, 'Don't you do that, but go aft and take command, as none of us know what to do.' Did so, and ordered cover to be cut away. Steered for steam pinnace to leeward. There was a small hole in the cover of the launch which he stuck his foot in, got in, and pulled Tregenna. Belonged to the second launch. She had no plug hole; the first had, but he could not find the plug to put in it. Saw the captain on the steam pinnace; did not see him jump; heard him say, 'Hold on to that oar, boy; you will want that.' Was but a moderate gale when he went on deck, but blowing very hard when the ship went over, and dark."

Another says—

"Officer of watch gave order to lower topsails, and man weather braces. Ship then made a heavy lurch to leeward. Heard captain sing out 'Let go lee topsail sheets.' Next he knew of it was finding himself in the water. Put his hands out to prevent anything knocking him, and felt the ship's side. Struck out from ship. Got hold of ropeyard, then got hold of launch, and was dragged into her. Heard captain sing out, 'Hold on to that oar.'"

Another describes it as follows:—

"Felt ship heel over. Sails would not come down. Held on to weather rigging. Saw her topsails in water. She took me down with her. I let go, and on coming to surface got hold of a plank. More came to it, so I let go, and swam to launch. Just as I was hauled in passed pinnace. Heard captain sing out, 'Hold on to your oars.' Tried to get back to pinnace. Everybody great confidence in ship."

Another seaman says—

"I let go the weather foretop halliards yard. Would not come down. Felt ship heel over, and felt she would not right. Made for weather hammock netting. She was then on her beam ends. Got along her bottom by degrees as she kept turning over until I was where her keel would have been if she had one. The seas then washed me off. I saw a piece of wood about 20 yards, off, and swam to it. Two men caught hold of me, and tore the legs off my trousers. I could not save them. Seeing launch to leeward, left the bit of wood and swam to it. When on board commenced cutting away cover. My knife I found open, as I had opened it to cut away weather foretopsail sheet. Do not know whether captain was on pinnace. Took steer oar until getting on shore. Had perfect confidence in ship. Had been accustomed to steer in heavy seas. If we had brought boat round we should have swamped."

All the survivors agree that they felt full confidence as to the ship's sea-going qualities, and no apprehensions of danger were entertained. The Captain was built with a very large forecastle, and a similar compartment aft; this Mr. Reed has always condemned as depriving turret ships of their primary and supreme advantage, that of providing an all round fire, and more especially a head fire. These two compartments are joined by a hurricane deck running over the turrets, leaving a perfectly open space only occupied by the turrets and funnel casing. The ship at the time was under double-reefed fore and main topsails, and braced sharp up (she was noted for the small angle at which she could brace her yards up) on the port tack, heeling 18 degrees; and it was also the general opinion that she was too heavily masted. With these facts, the following conclusions are arrived at:—"The absence of any side between the forecastle and poop, presenting no surface to the water, and the pressure of water on the lee side of the main deck, together with the hurricane deck, acting as a sail, and taking into consideration that the yards were very sharply up, rendered it almost impossible for the ship to right herself when once over. When the lee side of the main deck is submerged, the water, of course, exercises a great leverage on the side of the ship, tending to press her downwards."

The following is a list of the boats:—1st laun[illegible] ditto, pinnace, three cutters, galley, gig, ding[illegible]

The first launch with the second launch inside, the second launch again containing the galley, were stowed on top of the foremost turret. The first launch sank from under the second launch, and was afterwards picked up, and is now on board Her Majesty's ship Bellerophon. The second launch was the boat they were saved in. The dingy was lashed to the pilot tower. All the boats, according to account, are accounted for except the pinnace (steam), on which Captain Burgoyne was last seen; there are still hopes (but very faint) of Captain Burgoyne turning up, for the pinnace was a lifeboat, and was drifting very fast to leeward. The three cutters were hoisted up one on each quarter and one astern. The gig was stowed inside the pinnace, the pinnace on top of after turret.

The Monarch is left behind in Corcubion Bay, and with her boats will examine the coast round Cape Finisterre, in the hope of finding something. The fleet have gone repeatedly over the ground where there was any possibility of finding any traces of the unfortunate ship, so everything possible has been done. The surviving officer, Mr. James May, has often previously distinguished himself, being in receipt of two medals from the Humane Society for saving life, and on two other occasions he has saved life without reward. The man Tregenna, who for 12 consecutive hours managed the steer oar, is well deserving of praise.

LIST OF OFFICERS LOST IN HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CAPTAIN.

Captains.—Hugh T. Burgoyne, V.C., | Captain P. Coles, C.B.

Commander.—Richard Sheepshanks.

Lieutenants.—Charles Giffard, Francis B. Renshaw, Richard P. Burdon, Robert F. Castle, Edward W. F. Boxer.

Second Captain, Royal Marine Artillery.—Richard A. Gorges.

Lieutenant, Marines.—John A. A. Eckford.

Chaplain.—Rev. Edmund S. Powles.

Staff Commander.—Robert J. C. Cant.

Paymaster.—Julian A. Messum.

Staff Surgeon.—Matthew Burton, M.D.

Surgeon.—Robert Purves.

Chief Engineer.—George Rock.

Sub-Lieutenants.—Edward P. Hume, Lord Lewis Gordon, Herbert F. Murray, Douglas E. D. Curry, Arthur O. R. B. Ternan, Charles E. Goldsmith, James D. Kirkness.

Navigating Sub-Lieutenant.—Arthur G. Tregaskiss.

Midshipmen.—Gerald W. Trevor, Leonard G. E. Childers, Allan C. T. Mann, Hon. Arthur T. N. Baring, Henry W. Gordon, Alfred A. Ashington, Hon. William R. Herbert, Edward F. Goodfellow, Edmund D. Ryder, Alfred Ripley.

Assistant-Surgeon.—John Ryan.

Assistant Paymasters.—Richard Cornish, Arnold West.

Engineers.—William C. Moreton, Peter Baldwin, Frederick Pursell, George H. Barnes, John H. Willis.

Assistant-Engineers, First-Class.—George P. Gardiner, Frederick J. Baron, Thomas W. Curtis.

Assistant-Engineers, Second-Class.—Alfred Parkis, George Harding.

Boatswain.—Robert Davie.

Carpenter.—Charles Dyer, William V. R. Heugh.

Mr. Charles Walker, a son of Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, and a brother-in-law of Captain Burgoyne; he was an officer in the army.

Lieutenant Nordenfelt, a Swedish officer, in our service.

Two Greek midshipmen, one named Sactoris, the other's name not known.

RELIEF FOR THE WIDOWS.

The Admiralty issued the following notice:—

"Admiralty, S.W., Sept. 15.

"This is to give notice that widows of the petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, and of non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Marines, who were drowned in Her Majesty's ship Captain, should apply to the Accountant-General of the Navy and Controller of Navy Pay, Admiralty, New-street, London, S.W., for the gratuity out of Greenwich Hospital funds equal to one year's wages of their late husbands, payable under the Greenwich Hospital (Provision for Widows) Act, 1863."

FEARFUL ALPINE ACCIDENT.

The *Journal de Genève* gives the account of a terrible accident upon Mont Blanc:—

"Three travellers, an Irishman and two Americans, with three guides and five porters, left Chamounix on Monday morning to arrive that day and sleep at the Grands-Mulets. The weather was fine, but the next morning there was so violent a storm that the inhabitants of Chamounix naturally supposed that the travellers would have given up the idea of an ascent of Mont Blanc, and would not have quitted the Grands-Mulets. There was, therefore, no disquiet respecting them in the valley. News came, it is true, in the evening, that from the Croix de Flégere and from Brévent they had been seen starting for Mont Blanc in spite of the tempest, and that they had arrived upon the Dromedary's Hump, an hour's march distant from the summit; that they had been seen suddenly to collect together, and to hold fast one to another, and then to disappear in the snow wreaths raised by the wind. In spite of this, however, people persisted in believing that they must have sheltered themselves against the wind in some nook or crevice of the ice, and therefore there was no great occasion to fear for the result. However, when the next day the proprietor of the Pavillon de la Pierre-Pointue arrived, expressing his astonishment at finding that no one had re-descended, people began to have serious apprehensions regarding the fate of the travellers. The day was too far advanced to render it possible to make any immediate search, but on the following morning 32 young men of the valley went off in search of them.

"Unfortunately, the shocking weather which prevailed prevented them from passing the Pavilion of Pierre-Pointue, situated at two hours' journey from Chamounix. They were obliged to retrace their steps without being able to do anything.

"On the following day a new attempt was made by 12 courageous young men, but again the rain and the wind would not permit them to scale the mountain.

"At the hour of writing there remains no hope that these unfortunate people have escaped death. It is probable that at the moment when they were seen for the last time grouped together on the top of the Bosses du Dromadaire, they were making a supreme effort to withstand the temptest, so terrible on those heights, that their effort was of no avail, and that they were precipitated together upon the Glacier du Miage, which spreads out on the side of the Allée Blanche.

"We have been furnished with the names of two of the guides, Jean Balmatek and Joseph Breton, who were well known on account of their numerous ascensions. One of the porters was a young Garde Mobile, who, on account of being the support of his family, was excused from service and sent home a few days previously. His father was killed some years ago on the Grands-Mulets, by the falling of a stone detached from a rock.

"This terrible drama, the only witness to which was the waste of snow, has produced at Chamounix an emotion which we shall not attempt to describe. The whole of the valley is literally in mourning."

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PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 14.

THE Professor commenced by an allusion to the custom which calls upon the President of the Association to furnish a report of the general progress of science, as seen from the elevation upon which the suffrages of his colleagues had for the time placed him; and expressed his own intention to follow in some degree this ancient precedent. He would not attempt a panoramic survey, but would endeavour to put before his hearers the history of the rise and progress of a single biological doctrine. It is a matter of everyday experience that it is [illegible]lt to prevent many articles of food from becom[illegible]ered with mould; that fruit, sound enough [illegible]appearance, often contains grubs at the core; that meat, left to itself in the air, is apt to putrefy and swarm with maggots. Even ordinary water, if allowed to stand in an open vessel, sooner or later becomes turbid and full of living matter. The philosophers of antiquity when interrogated as to the cause of these phenomena, were provided with a ready and plausible answer. It did not enter their minds even to doubt that these low forms of life were generated in the matters in which they made their appearance, and the proposition that life may, and does, proceed from that which has no life, was held alike by the philosophers, the poets, and the people of the most enlightened nations 1,800 years ago, and remained the accepted doctrine of learned and unlearned Europe, through the Middle Ages down even to the Seventeenth Century. The first repudiation of it, the first distinct enunciation of the proposition that all living matter has sprung from pre-existing living matter, came from an Italian, Francesco Redi, a man of the widest knowledge and the most versatile abilities, distinguished alike as scholar, poet, physician, and naturalist; who, just 202 years ago gave to the world the idea which it is my purpose to trace. He did not trouble himself with speculative considerations, but attacked experimentally what had been considered to be particular cases of spontaneous generation. "Here are dead animals, or pieces of meat," he said; "I expose them to the air in hot weather, and in a few days they swarm with maggots. You tell me that these are generated in the dead flesh; but if I put similar bodies, while quite fresh, into a jar, and tie some fine gauze over the top of the jar, not a maggot makes its appearance, while the dead substances, nevertheless, putrefy just in the same way as before. It is obvious, therefore, that the maggots are not generated by the corruption of the meat; and that the cause of their formation must be something which is kept away by gauze. But gauze will not keep away aëriform bodies or fluids. There something must, therefore, exist in the form of solid particles too big to get through the gauze. Nor is one long left in doubt what these solid particles are; for the blow-flies, attracted by the odour of the meat, swarm round the vessel, and, urged by a powerful, but in this case misleading instinct, lay eggs, out of which maggots are immediately hatched upon the gauze. The conclusion, therefore, is unavoidable, —the maggots are not generated by the meat, but the eggs which give rise to them are brought through the air by the flies." Almost childishly simple as these experiments now seem, they were at that time new; and they are worthy of careful study. Every piece of experimental work since done, in relation to this subject, has been shaped upon the model left by the Italian philosopher. And as Redi's results were the same, however varied the nature of the materials he used, it is not wonderful that there arose in his mind a presumption, that in all cases of seeming production of life from dead matter, the real explanation was the introduction of living germs from without into that dead matter. It became necessary that this hypothesis should in every case be considered and refuted before the production of life in any other way could be admitted by careful reasoners. The hypothesis will be mentioned so frequently that, to save circumlocution, I shall call it the hypothesis of Biogenesis, and I shall term the contrary doctrine, —that living matter may be produced by not living matter—the hypothesis of Abiogenesis. It is interesting to observe that Redi did not escape the customary tax upon a discoverer, of having to defend himself against the charge of impugning authority of the Scriptures; for his adversaries declared that the generation of bees out of the carcass of a dead lion is affirmed in the book of Judges, to have been the origin of the riddle with which Samson perplexed the Philistines. Against all odds, however, the philosopher did splendid battle in the cause of biogenesis; but he held the doctrine in a sense which, if he had lived in these times, would have caused him to be classed among the defenders of 'spontaneous generation.' *Omne vivum ex vivo*, aphoristically sums up his doctrine, but he went no further. He had speculatively anticipated the manner in which grubs are deposited in fruits and in the galls of plants, but he admitted that he had not sufficient evidence to bear him out, and he therefore preferred the supposition that they are generated by a modification of the living substance of the plants themselves. Indeed he regarded these vegetable growths as organs by which a plant gives rise to an animal, and he looked upon this production of animals as the final cause of galls and of some fruits. He proposed, also, to explain in the same way the production of parasites within the animal body. It is of great importance to apprehend Redi's position rightly; for naturalists have ever since been working upon the lines of thought he laid down. Clearly he held biogenesis as against abiogenesis, and I shall immediately proceed to inquire how far subsequent investigations have borne him out in so doing. But Redi also thought that there were two modes of Biogenesis. By one, of common occurrence, the parent gives rise to offspring which passes through the same cycle of changes as itself, and this has been termed homogenesis. By the other the parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a different series of states, and did not return into the cycle of the parent. This ought to be called heterogenesis, the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent. The term, however, has been used in another sense, and M. Milne-Edwards has substituted, for it xenogenesis, which means the generation of something foreign. After discussing Redi's hypothesis of universal biogenesis, I shall go on to ask how far the growth of science justifies his other hypothesis of xenogenesis. The progress of biogenesis was triumphant and unchecked for nearly a century. The earlier applications of the microscope to anatomy revealed such a complexity of organization in the lowest forms of life and such a prodigality of provision for their multiplication, that the hypothesis of abiogenesis began to appear not only untrue but absurd, and, in the middle of the 18th century, when Buffon and Needham took up the question, it was almost universally discredited. But the skill of the microscope makers of that day soon reached its limits, and an enlargement of 400 diameters, which was the most to which they attained, is barely sufficient to display as mere dots and lines a large proportion of the minute active creatures known as infusorial animalcules, which swarm in water containing any animal or vegetable body. Led by various theoretical considerations, Buffon and Needham doubted the applicability of Redi's hypothesis to the infusorial animalcules, and Needham endeavoured to bring the question to an experimental test. He argued that if these creatures were produced from germs, the germs must exist either in the substance infused, or in the water, or in the superjacent air. Now, the vitality of germs is destroyed by heat; and hence, if the infusion were boiled, carefully corked, and the vessels containing it again heated, all germs present would be destroyed. Consequently, on Redi's hypothesis, when the vessels thus prepared were set aside to cool, no animalcules should be developed in them, whereas if animalcules are not dependent upon pre-existing germs, but are generated from the substance infused, they ought in time to make their appearance. Needham found, under the circumstances in which he made his experiments, that animalcules always did arise in the infusions. In much of his work Needham was associated with Buffon, and the results of their experiments fitted with the French naturalist's hypothesis of 'organic molecules' according to which life is the indefeasible property of certain indestructible molecules of matter which exist in all living things, and have inherent activities by which they are distinguished from not living matter. Each individual living organism is formed by their temporary combination. They stand to it in the relation of the particles of water to a cascade or a whirlpool, or to a mould into which the water is poured. The form of the organism is thus determined by the reaction between external conditions and the inherent activities of the organic molecules of which it is composed; and as the stoppage of a whirlpool destroys nothing but a form, and leaves the molecules of the water with all their inherent activities intact, so what we call the death and putrefaction of an animal or of a plant is merely the breaking up of the form, or manner of association, of its constituent organic molecules, which are then set free as infusorial animalcules. It will be perceived that this doctrine is by no means identical with abiogenesis, with which it is often confounded. On this hypothesis a piece of beef, or a handful of hay, is dead only in a limited sense. The beef is dead ox, and the hay is dead grass; but the 'organic molecules' of the beef or the hay are not dead, but are ready to manifest their vitality as soon as the bovine or herbaceous shrouds in which they are imprisoned are rent by the macerating action of water. The hypothesis, therefore, must be classified under xenogenesis rather than under abiogenesis. Such as it was, I think it will appear, to those who will be just enough to remember that it was propounded before the birth of modern chymistry and of the modern optical arts, to be a most ingenious and suggestive speculation. But the great tragedy of science—the slaying of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact—which is so constantly being enacted under the eyes of philosophers, was played almost immediately, for the benefit of Buffon and Needham. The Abbé Spallanzani suggested that Needham's experiments had not been conducted with sufficient care; and showed that a more prolonged exposure of the flasks to an elevated temperature, and a more complete method of closing them, entirely prevented the appearance of animalcules. But we all too often forget that it is one thing to refute a proposition, and another to prove the truth of a doctrine that contradicts that proposition; and the advance of science soon showed that though Needham might be quite wrong, it did not follow that Spallanzani was quite right. The discovery of oxygen, and of some of its relations to the phenomena of life, opened a new aspect to the question, and occasioned doubts as to what might have happened to the organic matter of the infusions, or to the oxygen of the air, in Spallanzani's experiments. What security was there that the development of life had not been checked or prevented by chymical changes? It was needful to repeat the experiments under conditions which would make sure that neither the oxygen of the air nor the composition of the organic matter was altered in such a manner as to interfere with the existence of life. Schulze and Schwann devised means of accomplishing this, by causing the only air which reached the infusions to pass through red hot tubes or through strong sulphuric acid. They found that an infusion so treated developed no living things; but that, if it was afterwards exposed to common air life appeared abundantly. The accuracy of their experiments has been by turns affirmed and denied, but, in any case, they only proved that the treatment to which the air had been subjected had destroyed something that was essential to the development of life in infusions. This something might be solid, fluid, or gaseous; that it consisted of germs remained only an hypothesis of more or less probability. Contemporaneously with these investigations came the discovery of Cagniard de la Tour, that common yeast is composed of a vast accumulation of minute plants. Thus fermentation, in so far as it is attended by the development of microscopical organisms in enormous numbers, became assimilated to the decomposition of an ordinary infusion; and it was an obvious suggestion that the organisms were, in some way or other, the causes both of fermentation and of putrefaction. The chymists, headed by Berzelius and Liebig, laughed the notion to scorn; but in 1843 it was shown by the since illustrious Helmholtz that the interposition of a membrane, between a putrefying or a fermenting liquid and one that was simply putrescible or fermentible prevented the formation of organisms in the latter. Therefore, the cause of the development of these organisms must be something that cannot pass through membrane; and, when viewed by the light of Graham's subsequent researches upon colloids, Helmholtz's experiments narrowed the issue to this: that which excites fermentation and putrefaction, and at the same time gives rise to living forms in an infusion, is not a gas and is not a diffusible fluid; therefore it is either a colloid, or it is matter divided into very minute solid particles. The investigations of Schroeder and Dusch in 1854, and of Schroeder alone in 1859, cleared up this point by showing that the exclusion of air from an infusion by a plug of cotton wool prevented putrefaction, fermentation, and the development of organic forms. It is heard to imagine what the fine sieve formed by cotton wool could have excluded, excepting minute solid particles, but it was reserved for Professor Tyndall to complete the demonstration—first, by showing that ordinary air does contain such particles, and secondly, that filtration through cotton wool removes them. It has been a common objection to the doctrine of biogenesis that if it were true the air must be thick with germs; and the abiogenists regard this as the height of absurdity. Professor Tyndall has proved that ordinary air is no better than a stirabout of excessively minute solid particles; that these particles are almost wholly destructible by heat; and that they are strained off, and the air rendered optically pure, by passing through a layer of cotton wool. It remains yet in the order of logic, though not of history, to show that among these solid destructible particles there are germs capable of giving rise to living forms. This was done by M. Pasteur, in those beautiful researches which will ever render his name famous, and which, in spite of all attacks upon them, appear to me to be models of accurate experimentation and logical reasoning. From the whole chain of evidence it is demonstrable:—That a fluid eminently fit for the development of the lowest forms of life, but which contain no germs, nor any protein compound gives rise to living things in great abundance if it is exposed to ordinary air, while there is no such development if the air with which it is in contact is mechanically freed from the solid particles which usually float in it, and which may be made visible by appropriate means; that the great majority of these particles are destructible by heat, and that some of these are germs or living particles capable of giving rise to the same forms of life as those which appear when the fluid is exposed to unpurified air; that inoculation of the experimental fluid with a drop of liquid known to contain living particles gives rise to the same phenomena as exposure to unpurified air; and it is further certain that these living particles are so minute that the assumption of their suspension in ordinary air presents not the slightest difficulty. On the contrary, considering their lightness and the wide diffusion of the organisms which produce them, it is impossible to conceive that they should not be suspended in the atmosphere in myriads. On all these grounds, the evidence, direct and indirect, in favour of biogenesis for all known forms of life must be admitted to be of great weight. On the other side, the sole assertions worthy of attention are that hermetically-sealed fluids which has been exposed to great and long-continued heat have sometimes exhibited living forms of low organization when they have been opened. It is probable that there must be some error in these experiments, since others similar to them are performed on an enormous scale in the preservation of various kinds of food in tin cases, and with a totally different result. Even if this were not so, it would by no means follow from the experiments to which I refer that abiogenesis had really occurred. The resistance of living matter to heat is known to vary within considerable limits and to depend to some extent upon the chymical and physical qualities of the surrounding medium. But if, in the present state of science, we are offered the alternative either of believing that germs can stand a greater heat than has been supposed or that the molecules of dead matter, for no valid or intelligible reason that is assigned, are able to rearrange themselves into living bodies, exactly such as are frequently produced in another way, I cannot understand how our choice can be even for a moment doubtful. In expressing this conviction I must, nevertheless, guard myself against the supposition that I intend to suggest that no such thing as abiogenesis has occurred in the past or will in the future. I think it would be the height of presumption for any man to say that the conditions under which matter assumes the properties we call 'vital' may not some day be artificially brought together. All I feel justified in affirming is that I see no reason for believing that the feat has been performed yet. And, looking back over the past, and finding no record of the commencement of life, I am devoid of any means of forming a definite conclusion as to the condition of its appearance. Belief, in the scientific sense is a serious matter, and needs strong foundations. To say that I have any belief as to the mode in which the existing forms of life have originated would be using words in a wrong sense. But expectation is permissible where belief is not; and if it were given to me to look beyond the abyss of geologically recorded time to the still more remote period when the earth was passing through physical and chymical conditions, which it can no more see again than a man can recall his infancy, I should expect to be a witness of the evolution of living protoplasm from not living matter. I should expect to see it appear under forms of great simplicity, endowed, like existing fungi, with the power of determining the formation of new protoplasm from such matters as ammonium, carbonates, oxalates, and tartrates, alkaline and earthy phosphates, and water, without the aid of light. That is the expectation to which analogical reasoning leads me; but I beg you once more to recollect that I have no right to call my opinion anything but an act of philosophical faith. With these limitations Redi's great doctrine of biogenesis appears to me to be victorious along the whole line at the present day. As regards the second problem offered to us by Redi, the hypothesis of xenogenesis, the researches of two centuries have led to a different result. That the grubs found in galls are a result of the introduction of the eggs of insects from without has long ago been clearly proved. The case of animal parasites was long a stronghold of the advocates of the doctrine. But the splendid patience of helminthologists has succeeded within the last 30 years in tracing every such parasite, often through the strangest wanderings and metamorphoses, to an egg derived from a parent, actually or potentially like itself, and the tendency of inquiries elsewhere has all been in the same direction. It is only in pathology that we find any approximation to true xenogensis; and it is furnished by the various diseased structures in which, under the influence of certain external conditions, elements of the body, which should have developed in due subordination to its general plan, set up for themselves, and apply the nourishment which they receive to their own purposes. From such innocent productions as corns and warts there are all gradations to more serious tumours, and in the terrible structures known as cancers, the new growth has acquired powers of reproduction and multiplication, and is only distinguishable by form from the parasite worm, the life of which is neither more nor less closely bound up with that of the infested organism. If there were a diseased structure the elements of which were capable of maintaining a separate and independent existence out of the body, it seems to me that the shadowy boundary between morbid growth and xenogenesis would be effaced. And I am inclined to think that the progress of discovery has nearly brought us to this point. The appendix to the twelfth report of the medical officer of the privy council contains an easy 'on the intimate pathology of contagion,' by Dr. Burdon-Sanderson, which is one of the clearest, most comprehensive, and well-reasoned discussions of a great question that has come under my notice for a long time. It contains evidence to show that the active element in vaccine lymph is non-diffusible, and consists of minute particles, not exceeding 1-2000th of an inch in diameter. Two of the most destructive epizootic diseases—sheep-pox and glanders—are also shown to be dependent for their existence and propagation upon extremely small living particles, to which the name of microzymes is applied. An animal suffering from either is a source of infection to others, for the same reason that a tub of fermenting beer is capable of propagating its fermentation to fresh wart. In both cases it is the solid living particles which are efficient, the liquid in which they float and at the expense of which they live being altogether passive. It is a question of immense importance to determine whether these microzymes are the results of homogenesis or of zenogenesis, or, in other words, whether they are capable of arising only by the development of pre-existing germs, or of being the results of conditions operating upon the body in which they are found. A parasite may be stamped out by destroying its germs; but a product of disease can only be annihilated by removing the conditions which give rise to it. It appears to me that this problem must be solved for each zymotic disease separately. I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification, as in favour of the xenogenetic origin of microzymes; and I must now speak of the equally strong analogies in favour of the origin of such pestiferous particles by the ordinary process of the generation of like from like. It is a well-established fact that certain contagious epidemic diseases, both of plants and animals, are caused by the growth of minute organisms. The smut of wheat is a well-known example. The common house fly is frequently destroyed by the growth within its body of a fungus, the *Empusa muscæ*, which, in flies still apparently healthy, is found to exist in the form of minute corpuscles which float in the blood. These multiply and lengthen into filaments at the expense of the fly's substance, and when they have killed it they grow out of its body and give off spores, which, falling upon other flies, germinate, penetrate the skin, and yield the floating corpuscles when they have entered the body. It is only very lately that the true course of events has been made out, and until this was done the case looked much like one of abiogenesis, or at least of xenogenesis. The silkworm has long been known to be the subject of a very fatal contagious and infectious disease, called the *Muscardine*. This is entirely due to the development of a fungus in the body of the larva. But of late years a still more serious disease has broken out among them. Before 1853 a peculiar epizootic, frequently accompanied by the appearance of dark spots upon the skin (whence it was called '*pebrine*') had been noted for its mortality. In the year following, 1853, it broke out in the South of France with such violence that in 1856 the silk crop was reduced to a third of the amount which it had reached in 1853. This means not only that the great number of people engaged in growing silk are some thirty millions sterling poorer than they might have been, but also that the looms of Lyons have lacked employment, and that for years enforced idleness and misery have been the portion of a vast population which was formerly industrious and well to do. In 1858 the French Government appointed commissioners to inquire into the subject, among whom was M. de Quatrefages. It is interesting to observe that this distinguished naturalist in his elaborate study of the *pêbrine*, arrived at the conviction that it is in every respect comparable to the cholera among mankind. But it differs from cholera in being hereditary, and in being, under some circumstances, contagious as well as infectious. The Italian naturalist, Filippi, discovered in the blood of the affected silkworms a multitude of cylindrical corpuscles, each about 1-6,000th of an inch long. These bodies have been named by Lebert panhistophyton, because they swarm in every tissue of the body, and even pass into the undeveloped eggs of the female moth. It has been made quite certain by the researches of M. Pasteur that the *pêbrine* is the result of the growth and multiplication of the panhistophyton in the silkworm; and it is obvious that the means of preventing the disease must depend upon the way in which the panhistophyton is generated. If by abiogenesis, or by xenogenesis, within the silkworm or its moth, the extirpation of the disease must depend upon the prevention of the occurrence of the conditions under which the generation arises. But if the panhistophyton is an independent organism, then the indications are totally different. The sole thing to be done is to get rid of and keep away the germs from which it springs. M. Pasteur was led to adopt the latter theory, and he has devised a means of extirpating the disease which has proved to be completely successful wherever it has been properly carried out. Analogous evidence is furnished by the investigations of Professor Lister into the causes of mortality after operations; and it seems probable that the surgeon who saves most lives will be he who best works out the practical consequences of the hypothesis of Redi. I commenced by asking you to follow me in a survey that has not taken us into a very attractive region. Our path has lain chiefly in a land flowing with abominable, and peopled with mere grubs and mouldiness. Nevertheless you will have observed that there soon appeared on the right hand and on the left fields laden with a harvest of golden grain, immediately convertible into those things which the most sordidly practical of men will admit to have value—namely, money and life. The direct loss to France caused, by the *pebrine* in 17 years cannot be estimated at less than £50,000,000 sterling, and if we add to this what Redi's idea, in Pasteur's hands, has done for the wine-grower and for the vinegar-maker, and try to capitalize its value, we shall find that it will go a long way towards repairing the money losses of the calamitous war of this autumn. And, as to the equivalent of Redi's thought in life, how can we over-estimate the value of that knowledge of the nature of contagious diseases, and, consequently, of the means of checking them, the dawn of which has assuredly commenced. Looking back over only ten years, it is possible to select three (1863, 1864, and 1869), in which the total number of deaths from scarlet fever alone amounted to 90,000. That is the return of killed, the maimed and disabled being left out of sight. The facts which I have placed before you must leave the least sanguine without a doubt that the nature and causes of this scourge will one day be as well understood as these of *pêbrine* are now, and that the long-suffered massacre of our innocents will come to an end. And thus mankind will have one more admonition that 'the people perish for lack of knowledge,' and that the alleviation of the miseries and the promotion of the welfare of men must be sought by those who will not lose their pains, in that diligent, patient, loving study of all the multitudinous aspects of nature, the results of which constitute exact knowledge, or science. It is the justification and the glory of this great meeting that it is gathered together for no other object than the advancement of the moiety of science which deals with those phenomena of nature which we call physical. May its endeavours be crowned with a full measure of success."

THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

WILHELMSHOEHE, SEPT. 13.

IN the true sense of the word, Napoleon III. has retired into private life; he keeps his hours of rising, lunching, dining, walking, and sleeping, as regularly as an old pensioner at Greenwich. The day after his arrival he was seen walking as early as half-past 7, and ever since he has stuck to this customary walk on the gravel paths of the beautiful park; of course, weather permitting, which for the last three days has been rather cold and rough. The Emperor's health seems to be more impaired than any one would judge from his appearance; in his rooms fire is kept up all day long. In his walks the Emperor is accompanied only by Prince Achille Murat, a servant following at a long distance. Nothing is to be seen of either Prussian or French police, though I saw a telegram to the famous Pietri, late Prefect of Police of the Seine Department, only this afternoon. At the Emperor's dinner table there are assembled about 20 persons, usually including the Governor of Cassel, Graf Monts. What feelings must besiege the heart of this brave and gallant soldier, who only a short time ago was decorated for his 50 years service, when he is dining on the right of that man whose policy has demanded the life of his only son! From Napoleon's behaviour at table nothing would convey the idea of his being a prisoner; he converses freely with every one. An officer of the 80th Regiment, in command of the 30 soldiers at the guard-house, had been invited to dinner on Wednesday last. On his intimating that he understood but little French, the Emperor took up the conversation in German, inquiring for news in the papers. Being informed of the then current report that the Empress had been arrested at the Western Railway Station in Paris, he at once replied that he was possessed of better and more accurate information, the Empress being quite safe in Belgium. To get news and to remain in communication with his family is now, indeed, very easy for his ex-Majesty. A regular postal service, going backward and forward three times a day between Cassel and Wilhelmshöhe, a telegraph station established in the castle itself, and ten Hussars as orderlies are at work to keep up the contact with the outer world, the noise and rumbling of which appears almost excluded from this quiet place. Indeed, only few people are to be seen here, most of them being strangers; the hotel list to-day enumerates more than half the number of visitors as Americans.

At 12 o'clock to-day there arrived and drove up to the palace the Duchess of Hamilton, who, having taken up her abode at the Grand Hotel Schombardt, called on her imprisoned cousin. She stayed in the palace for quite an hour, when she was conducted back to her carriage by the Emperor himself. On her driving off Napoleon uncovered his head, apparently in some emotion. He then took a walk round the palace, at first accompanied only by Dr. Conneau and General O'Reilly, but the party was afterwards joined by nine other military persons, among whom I perceived Generals Castelneau, the Prince of Moskowa, Pajol, Vaubert, and Archille Murat in his blue jacket and red pantaloons. The Emperor was, as usual, in his undress uniform—a black coat, red trousers with black stripes, and the red cap of a General, wearing on his breast the grand cordon of the legion of honour and four other orders. He walked quite slowly, his step not reminding one in any way of that firmness he exhibited on the evening of his arrival. His hands were folded on his back and remained so until he returned to the palace, half an hour after his exit. It ought to be remarked that Dr. Conneau did not leave his side, though there was a continual change of the Generals on the other side.

There were about 130 persons in attendance upon the Emperor on his arrival, and he carried along with him 85 horses, his own property and that of his Generals; but now he is "doing it cheaper," as the gunners say. All his own and his Generals' horses have been sold but 22. No advertisement of the sale having appeared in the papers, a very meagre attendance of buyers bought them at low prices, a horsedealer for instance realized in one hour's time by buying and reselling more than 2,000 thalers. The horses being gone, many servants became superfluous, and nearly 50 of them were summoned, and after having received two months' pay in advance, were given to understand that it would be much more for their interests if they would return to France with a pass officially signed by the police of Cassel.—*Times*.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

HER MAJESTY reached the York Hotel, Ryde, after the usual time of opening the establishment in the morning fatigued, as any one would necessarily be on landing after crossing the Channel in a 40-ton cutter yacht under storm canvas, in the teeth of a strong north-westerly gale, but not presenting in other respects a different appearance in manners or dress from any English lady returning from a yachting excursion who had been overtaken by somewhat rough weather. The Empress was accompanied by Madame Le Breton, the only one among her personal attendants whom she had permitted to accompany her. One of the gentlemen in attendance had accompanied the Empress from Paris, and conducted her safely by carriage to the port of embarkation for England. The other gentleman of the party was Sir John Burgoyne, the owner of the cutter yacht Gazelle, which had brought the Empress and her two attendants safely across the Channel from a French port.

The facts connected with the Empress's departure from Paris, her embarkation at a French port on board an English yacht, and her arrival in England may be briefly told, as coming from an undoubtedly authentic source. It had become evident that the Tuileries was no longer a safe residence for the Empress, among the signs of the times in this respect being the plundering of the Imperial apartments and the private effects of the Empress by the servants of the Imperial household. The Empress, therefore, determined to stay no longer in Paris or in France; and without luggage of any kind, and in a plain carriage, she left Paris and drove to the port of Deauville, near Trouville. But even here means had to be sought for reaching England. Fortunately for the fugitives, the Gazelle cutter lay in the harbour, and was to sail on the following day for England with Sir John and Lady Burgoyne. Lady Burgoyne had arrived on board that evening from Switzerland, but the yacht, with Sir John on board, had been lying some ten days in the harbour waiting Lady Burgoyne's arrival from Switzerland, which had necessarily been much delayed by the present state of things on the Continent. The first intimation Sir John Burgoyne received that other persons wished to cross to England in the Gazelle with Lady Burgoyne was a few hours before the time appointed for the Gazelle to weigh her anchor, when the Empress presented herself, announced her rank and difficult position, and claimed his protection as an English gentleman. There had been no suspicion by Sir John Burgoyne of the Empress's presence or intended presence in the port. Under such unexpected conditions he acted as an Englishman would act. Lady Burgoyne was introduced to the Empress, who became her guest for the voyage across the Channel. It was not, however, before her time, which had already been fixed—viz., at 7 o'clock on the succeeding morning, the 7th inst., that the Gazelle gave signs of leaving harbour for England, and then, with a large British ensign flying from her peak, she sailed leisurely out of the harbour in charge of a French pilot. At 7-30 a.m. the pilot was discharged, and the Gazelle stood across Channel for England. For 30 miles from the French land the little cutter had a fair wind, but then the wind suddenly chopped round to the N. W., and the remainder of the voyage was made under a three-reefed mainsail, foresail, and storm jib in the teeth of a fresh gale. The Gazelle's seamen knew nothing of the Empress of the French being aboard, but they may probably have made shrewd guesses among themselves relative to her rank. However that may have been, no man left the deck during the night's work across, and every one seemed anxious to shorten the distance between the two lands as much as possible. The Gazelle completed her voyage across Channel by dropping anchor in Ryde Roads at 3-35 a.m. on Thursday. After landing at Ryde from the Gazelle the Empress crossed by steamer to Portsmouth, and proceeded to Hastings to join the Prince Imperial, by the South Coast Railway and Brighton.—*Times*.

UNITED GERMANY.

IN reply to the addresses of their respective capitals petitioning for the immediate reunion of Northern and Southern Germany the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg have expressed their hope that the two halves of Fatherland will be shortly connected by ties which, while they guarantee safety of the whole, admit of a certain independence for its constituent parts. This is a valuable concession on the part of the Southern Sovereigns, who before the war would have thought it premature to place North and South under one Parliament. But not to speak of the expressed wishes of nearly all educated men among their subjects, the fraternization between their own troops and those of Prussia must have shown them that the day is drawing near when the destinies of Germany will be fulfilled. Among the most gratifying manifestations of this war is the heartfelt fellowship which the troops of the various States show towards one another. Whoever in former years saw Prussian and Bavarian troops together in garrison could have failed to observe a certain lack of harmony between them? In 1866 the Bavarians and Prussians fought perhaps the most bitterly of all those arrayed against one another. At present there are no dearer friends. Of all the various contingents it is the Bavarians and Prussians who get on best together, and let no opportunity pass of showing their fraternal feelings.—*Berlin Letter, Sept.* 11, *Times*.

THE GERMAN ARTILLERY.

THE news of the day is that the bombardment of Metz has been prohibited by the King. The surrender of the place having become a mere question of time after the brilliant successes obtained at Sedan, His Majesty is anxious to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, and prefers close investment to the horrors of a siege. His Majesty's generosity has been likewise extended to Strasburg, which, were it not for the Royal orders forbidding the application of the heaviest artillery, would have long since been reduced to a heap of ashes. As yet the new mortars of the Prussian service, which I believe throw nitro-glycerine bombs, have not yet been employed, although a few specimens of this terrible arm must have already arrived in Alsace. Another artilleristic novelty are the shrapnel batteries just sent to Strasburg, which were to have made up for the want of the mitrailleuse, but, being constructed on a new system, could not be got ready in time for the battles of the last few weeks. They are the old shrapnels with a new igniting apparatus, providing against the accidents to which this description of projectile has been hitherto so liable. If they answer the expectations entertained of them they will, perhaps, render it unnecessary for Prussia to adopt the mitrailleuse. In one respect at least this would be a decided advantage. Both the mitrailleuse and the shrapnel fire rifle balls at cannon range, but whereas the former requires a special gun, the latter is shot from an ordinary barrel, which can be used for all the various artilleristic purposes. At present the only shrapnels used by the German field armies are those of the Bavarian and Saxon forces, who retain the old pattern, and whose effective practice in the battle of Woerth led the Emperor Napoleon to believe that the Germans, as he expressed himself in his well-known telegram, must have some kind of mitrailleuse. Altogether, the artillery has been turned to good account by the Germans in this war, and it shows the well known discrimination of the Emperor Napoleon in matters military that he acknowledged it after the battle of Sedan. The words in which he expressed himself on that occasion, and which were quoted by your Special Correspondent with the army, also appear in a non-published letter from the King of Prussia to his Queen.—*Berlin Letter, Sept.*, 12 *Times*.

WHAT A PARISIAN BANKER THINKS.

THE following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Blount, the well-known English banker in Paris, to a friend in London:—

"Paris, Sept. 13.

"My dear Sir,—If I have not written to you before the reason has been that I feel it totally impossible to convey to anybody the state we are in here. The past seems like a frightful dream; the present is without personal observation, impossible to describe. To-day we have a grand review of at least 150,000 men, if not 200,000, the greatest portion Garde National of Paris and Garde Mobile of the provinces. The former are well clothed, well armed, and look in famous order and spirits. The latter are admirable. Exercised in ten days, they have learnt their trade, and are far superior in appearance to the regular troops that left to meet the Prussians. They are well behaved, quiet; no drunkenness. The churches were full of them on Sunday; and I have had twelve of them in my house for the last eight days, and I never saw a more respectable corps. They are now all armed and disciplined. They have the spirit of obedience which the army lacked completely. Can they defend Paris? I believe they can for some time to come—and that the Prussians will find them tougher to deal with than what they have met with as yet. Negotiations are going on for peace, but, remember what I say, the French will not accept dishonourable conditions. I mean by dishonourable, cession of territory or ships. They would rather fight to the end, and when Paris is lost retreat to the last fortress left in France. They would pay money, as public opinion acknowledges the last government began an unjust war, but more than this neither the government now constituted nor any other could make this people accept. Indeed, no peace would be lasting if France cedes territory; for no time would make either the present generation or the future accept the cession. It would be eternal war. The *Times* writes the contrary; but I have been 40 years in this country, and know the people better than the *Times* or the French people themselves. I have in general no overweening confidence in my own opinion, but from the beginning of this war my anticipations have always been realised, and you may be sure that what I say above will turn out as I tell you. Now, what is doing about peace? I believe that the foreign ambassadors are doing all they can. Our ambassador, Lord Lyons, knowing, as I do, the qualities which adorn his character, must be using every effort to stop more useless bloodshed, ruin, and devastation; but what is our government doing? Has the Queen written to the King of Prussia? What is Lord Granville doing? Does he think that the majority of the English nation will ever pardon a government which shows culpable apathy at such a moment? You may be sure that a continuation of this war is fraught with danger to every constituted government in Europe, and to none more than to our own. Has France for the last 20 years ever been false to England, and will she ever pardon those who abandon her in her direst moment? Let Mr. Gladstone ponder on this. Starring in the provinces is necessary for singers and actors, but is it worthy of a Prime Minister at such a moment? Pray, pardon me if I pour out my indignation upon you. I owe something to this generous and valiant nation, and if a 40 years' residence in the country can give any weight to my words, it will be but a poor return.—Most truly yours, ED. BLOUNT."

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